

Paris explosion injures 6

PARIS (R) — A car bomb exploded outside the Iraqi embassy in Paris Wednesday, injuring at least six people and setting fire to the building, police said. It was the second bombing in Paris Wednesday and the latest in a spate of attacks linked with the Middle East in the French capital over recent weeks. It came two days after a grenade and gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in which six people were killed and 22 injured. Another bomb exploded near the Champs Elysees during the night injuring one person. Police said an inscription on a nearby wall, signed with the name of the leftist Action Directe organisation, threatened to kill "Zionists" if Israel did not withdraw from Beirut.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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JORDAN'S ENGLISH WEEKLY**

Volume 7 Number 2035

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 12-13, 1982 — SHAWWAL 22-23, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Algerian foreign minister in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi discussed ways to end the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanon Wednesday with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Kuwaiti officials said. The talks also covered attempts to hold an Arab summit on Lebanon and other Middle East issues. Mr. Ibrahimi, whose country has tried to mediate in the Gulf war, arrived Tuesday night after talks with Iraqi leaders during a two-day visit to Baghdad.

Delhi stages anti-Israeli protest

NEW DELHI (R) — Students protesting against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon clashed with police outside the U.S. embassy in New Delhi Wednesday. Five policemen were injured by demonstrators throwing stones, police said. More than 150 students were arrested but later released.

Sit-in protest in Madrid against Israeli invasion

MADRID (R) — About 75 Palestinian and Lebanese students began a sit-in at a Spanish human rights organisation Wednesday to protest against the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon. Martin Perez, secretary-general of the Association for Human Rights, said the students had been invited to make the protest "to call attention to the victims in Lebanon." A student spokesman said it had not been decided how long the sit-in would last.

Brezhnev, Honecker criticise U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet and East German leaders Wednesday condemned Washington for virtually proclaiming a "crusade" against socialism and said the U.S. was relying on force to dominate the international scene. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and East German party chief Erich Honecker, who arrived in the Soviet Union earlier in the day, met in the Crimea, where the 75-year-old Kremlin chief is on summer vacation. The official news agency TASS, summarising their talks, said they regarded the world situation as alarming.

Fonda in sickbed

LOS ANGELES (R) — Henry Fonda's family, including his actress daughter Jane Fonda, kept a round-the-clock vigil Wednesday at the actor's bedside, hospital officials said. A spokeswoman at Cedars Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles, where the 77-year-old actor is seriously ill with a heart ailment, said there had been no change in his condition since Tuesday night.

Probe starts into Monroe's death

LOS ANGELES (R) — The Los Angeles prosecutor's office is trying to establish the chain of events in the last 24 hours of the life of film star Marilyn Monroe. District Attorney John van de Kamp said Tuesday night. He added that his office was not at present considering making a request to exhume Miss Monroe's body—20 years after she died of what the coroner's office described then as a self-induced overdose of barbiturates. Mr. Van de Kamp discussed with reporters the line of enquiry being taken by his office soon after the controlling authority for Los Angeles County, the board of supervisors, requested an investigation of reported claims by a former coroner's aide. The aide, Lionel Grandison, was quoted in news reports as saying he had been coerced into signing Miss Monroe's death certificate, the investigation into her death was incomplete and that a diary she had kept had disappeared. According to the reports, Mr. Grandison said the diary gave details of a friendship between the actress and Senator Robert Kennedy.

'PLO credibility has not suffered'

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, French Television Channel One held an interview with the King. The following is the full text of the interview.

—Q. Let us assume, Your Majesty that the Palestinians leave Beirut. Jordanians will come back here, that is what you said. The leaders of the movement will go to Syria or at least some people say so... Do you not consider there is a danger first for you and second for the credibility of the PLO?

—A. I do not believe that the credibility of the PLO is or has suffered. The struggle that it has been involved in the face of overwhelming odds, in the face of an aggression on an Arab state and an Arab capital is one that, I feel, has enhanced that credibility and their determination to stand for their rights, and to stand for their cause. We naturally are unaware of what the final plans are for the PLO and their men in Beirut, and if they should decide they would leave west Beirut, then obviously any of those of Jordanian origins are welcomed by Jordan to come back to this country, and we will certainly receive them and be glad to do so.

—Q. Do you think that the Israelis will leave Beirut too?

—A. It is very sad and ironic that the whole issue has centered on the Palestinians leaving Beirut rather than on the Israelis leaving Lebanon after an aggression that has no parallel as yet in this area and maybe in the world in the times in which we live, of an army

moving into another country, surrounding and occupying its capital. The atrocities that have been committed against both Palestinians and Lebanese and the inhuman treatment that has occurred is harrowing to say the least. Obviously the Israelis must be made to leave all of Lebanon as soon as possible.

—Q. The Arabs attribute the responsibility for the crisis to the Israelis and the Americans, and on the other hand to the Soviet Union because of its passive attitude. Your Majesty, do you think that your Arabs firstly responsible being unable to achieve unity to confront Israel?

—A. I believe we have a very grave responsibility that we almost bear in the entire Arab World for our inability to respond to this very serious challenge and affront to our nation. Other than that I do believe that the international community has a responsibility to act, because what can happen here in this way can happen elsewhere in the world if the precedent is permitted to pass as it has been until now.

—Q. Do you think that dialogue is still possible with the Americans who did not take sanctions against Israel?

—A. I believe that the U.S. in particular, obviously a nation that has a great deal of interest in this part

of the world and also an impact on what happens here, in my view is an arena. I believe that since 1956 the Israelis concentrated their efforts to distort facts, to gain influence and exert it in a very telling way in the U.S. I believe that we have a duty not to ourselves alone, maybe even towards our American friends to be in that arena with what we believe is our just cause in the face of Israel, and to try to bring it to the minds and hearts of the overwhelming majority of people in the U.S. both on the official level as well as the public. I believe we must do everything towards the interests of not only the Americans, following the Arab interests, but also the interests of a just and honourable peace in this area or else the threats and dangers will be immense for all of us in this world.

—Q. Is it not the time to demand that the USSR participate in the settlement of the Middle East problem?

—A. I have always called for an international conference. I believe this is the only way that should be followed and adopted after now. It is fairly obvious what Israel's intentions are in terms of her neighbours and certainly in terms of the occupied territories and I believe that the moral weight of the world must be brought to bear and this can only happen with the participation of all concerned in the area including the Palestinians. Both superpowers as well

(Continued on page 2)

Fez summit call gains majority support

TUNIS (R) — All members of the Arab League except Algeria and Mauritania have agreed to a proposal to reopen the Arab summit suspended in Morocco last November, Arab League sources said Wednesday.

The sources said President Hafez Al Assad of Syria and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi were the latest to give their approval.

Col. Qadhafi, however, set the condition that "the summit is confined to examination of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon."

In proposing the reopening of the Fez summit, Morocco's King Hassan suggested that it examine the situation in the Middle East in general besides Lebanon.

The agreement of Syria and Libya removed some uncertainty about the success of King Hassan's

proposal, since it had been feared Arab states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front—Algeria, Libya, Syria and South Yemen—would be reluctant to attend a meeting in Morocco. But Algeria has not yet made its position known.

Lebanon, which called for a summit immediately after the Israeli forces invaded it on June 6, has now asked for the planned meeting to be postponed indefinitely.

The summit last year foundered over opposition to Middle East peace proposals tabled by Saudi Arabian King Fahd.

The sources said the dates for the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers and of the summit itself were still undecided and were the subject of intensive diplomatic activity but it was planned

to hold both in Fez.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta arrived in Damascus Wednesday on the second leg of an Arab tour to canvass support for the foreign ministers meeting.

He had talks at the Foreign Ministry which the official Syrian news agency SANA said were devoted to Arab and international developments and the Lebanese situation in the light of the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Boucetta earlier delivered a message in Taif to King Fahd from King Hassan on convening an Arab summit in Fez.

The minister was later quoted by the Saudi Press Agency as saying, "the ministerial and summit conferences are expected in the coming days or weeks."

Delhi to host non-aligned meet if all members agree

NEW DELHI (R) — India said Tuesday it would agree to host the non-aligned summit, originally due to be held in Baghdad next month, if the 97-member movement desired it.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had conveyed this to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein who had sent her a message asking India to agree to host the seventh summit, threatened by Iraq's war with Iran.

The spokesman said India was looking at ways of ascertaining the desire of the movement. A consensus would have to emerge and one way would be for non-aligned foreign ministers to agree.

He declined to speculate on how soon the meeting would take place if it was agreed India should become the host, but commentators here have said it would

take at least six months to prepare.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) Tuesday quoted President Hussein as saying that Iraq would not insist on holding the summit in Baghdad but wanted the foreign ministers of the movement to meet there as scheduled on Sept. 2.

Iran, locked in a 22-month-old war with Iraq, has been trying to win support to have the summit moved from Baghdad.

President Hussein's message was given to Mrs. Gandhi during a visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister Saddam Hammadi on Sunday and Monday.

He requested India to hold the seventh summit and said Iraq offered to act as host to the following one. He proposed that this suggestion be ratified at the foreign ministers' meeting in Baghdad.

Mubarak in Khartoum

KHARTOUM (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak made a surprise stopover in Khartoum Wednesday on his way back from Oman.

He was welcomed at the airport by Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri and the two leaders were expected to have talks on the situation in Lebanon, developments in the Arab World and bilateral relations.

Sudan has called on the Arab League to invite Egypt for a proposed Arab summit next week in Fez, Morocco, to discuss the Lebanese conflict.

Egypt was suspended from the league because it signed a treaty with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak went to Oman on Monday for talks with Sultan Qaboos. Oman, Sudan and Somalia are the only Arab states which refused to sever relations with Egypt after the treaty.

Pretoria says 314 SWAPO men killed

PRETORIA (Agencies) — South African-led troops have killed at least 314 commandos so far this week in a major new drive against rebel bases in southern Angola, according to defence force headquarters in Pretoria.

In the operations 15 South African servicemen died when a helicopter flying paratroops into battle was shot down. It was the biggest toll suffered by the defence force in any single incident of the 16-year-old bush war against the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) seeking to end white rule in Namibia.

Defence force chief Gen. Constand Viljoen said Tuesday in paying tribute to the dead that the helicopter was hit during successful operations against

SWAPO positions in Angola, their main base. He did not say when or how far the troops had penetrated into Angola.

The death of the 15 South Africans—12 paratroopers and three helicopter crew—was announced with the statement that 201 SWAPO guerrillas had died in a clash on Monday.

Wednesday the defence force said another 113 SWAPO fighters were killed in an attack on a SWAPO camp Tuesday, and operations were continuing.

The spokesman said the total of 314 dead in the current drive brought the total since August last year to 1,629, including 933 for this year alone.

A defence force spokesman said that what he described as a

follow-up operation had been triggered by the recent capture of secret SWAPO documents revealing the "double standards of SWAPO" during current negotiations for an internationally acceptable settlement leading to independence for Namibia.

Radio South Africa meanwhile quoted a top South African negotiator, Brand Fourie, as saying reports that South Africa and SWAPO were about to sign a ceasefire agreement were "pure guesswork."

There has been a flurry of speculation about an early ceasefire—first step in the settlement process—since Foreign Minister Pik Botha mentioned a target date of Aug. 15.

Hussein warns of impending dangers to Arab World from Israelis

'Jordan is a main target of Israel'

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has warned that Jordan is a main target of Israeli aggression and called on people to strengthen national unity and to resist any call for sedition.

In a National address Wednesday marking the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne, the King also called on Arabs to settle their internal disputes and form a unified strategy against all impending dangers resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The following are major excerpts from King Hussein's speech Wednesday.

The picture is extremely evil and ugly, the picture of the Arabs witnessing their fellow Arabs being chased by the Israeli planes which harvest youth, and children with the shells of fire and destruction, or die because of the lack of medicine, care and treatment.

The picture of the United Nations being unable to lift the siege from the capital of a member state, and unable to live up to the principles of its charter towards an attacked Arab country and towards Arab people being displaced and exterminated. Also painful and ugly is the picture of death stemming from incompatibility of power in a besieged and separated city deprived of life by a tyrant power. It is truly an ugly picture, a very dark one, and a brand of shame in our Arab history. The responsibility falls more on those who tore apart our nation into groups and congregations. It is an ugly picture in the U.N. records, where those who obstruct the prevalence of the humanity of man over his moral plight bear a major responsibility. Still, from the heart of darkness there will be light, and twilight telling all the faithful and the confident in God's victory that this nation will never collapse and that the dilemma of Beirut, in any of its pictures, will eternalise a living testimony of the ability of our nation to withstand in the face of tyrant aggression, as embodied by the Arab Palestinian fighter and

the Arab Lebanese fighter in their adoption of the principles of right and justice, and in their belief in their cause for which they are fighting.

In order to find our steps and to follow the right path and draw up our method towards our targets, we have to avoid the picture of wrath and the blindness of excitement, and to diagnose our ailments and problems with courage, explicitly and faith, and to be prepared to confront them with patience, decision, cohesion, solidarity, responsibility and steadfastness.

I have often warned against the impending dangers surrounding our nation, through the plight of Lebanon, and I often asserted that division created by some to serve regional and group purposes, had caused the collapse of Arab solidarity, and that alliances through which some seek protection by foreign powers, have led to the hindrance of Arab covenants. Such practices will always remain signs of evil and pessimism, and logical prelude taken as excuse by the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the people of Palestine.

We called, here in Jordan, for holding an Arab Summit to dis-

cuss the Arab reality, its potential, resources and the necessity to create a unified Arab stand, and we still assert that what is happening on the Lebanese territory, and in west Beirut in particular, is but a state of comprehensive weakness hitting the Arab body, and requiring the treatment of all its limbs and organs. Foreign aggression, any aggression against any part of the Arab Nation, constitutes only a test to the capabilities of the nation and its ability to confront this aggression and to defeat it.

The development of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon can not be separated from the Iranian aggression against Iraq or elsewhere, and the deepening of isolation and division among the Arab countries is only considered a sign of weakness and sickness giving way to the arrogance of those with ambition in the land of Iraq and those with ambition in the Golan, Lebanon and Jordan, and those who have agreed to the potentialities of the Arab Nation and the wealth of the Gulf. The conflicting attitudes towards the

(Continued on page 2)

Israel continues attacks despite talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli planes and heavy guns bombarded Palestinian positions along a broad swathe of south Beirut Wednesday as the Lebanese government awaited Israel's response to offers from seven Arab countries to take in Palestinian commandos entrenched in the besieged capital.

The planes, striking for the third day in succession, bombed Palestinian refugee camps for two hours, eyewitnesses and local radio stations reported.

The raids began before noon (1000 GMT) and were supported by shellfire from gunboats offshore, artillery in the hills and tanks on the front line by the national museum.

Eyewitnesses said Israeli tanks at the museum pounded targets west of the city's racecourse, while bursts of automatic rifle and light machine gun fire echoed around the front line.

Earlier, the government postponed a cabinet meeting due Wednesday which was expected to discuss inviting an international force to oversee the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters.

U.S. special envoy Philip

Habib, architect of the plan, met Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to hear amendments that Israel wants to make to the detailed timetable.

The American envoy, attempting to complete two months of complex negotiations, held discussions with Mr. Begin on the last Israeli misgivings about his plan.

As they talked in occupied Jerusalem, Israeli jets bombed Bourj Al Braneh, a Palestinian camp in south Beirut which has come under repeated attack since Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6.

Israel approved the Habib proposals in principle Tuesday but is seeking some amendments.

A senior Foreign Ministry official spoke of mounting optimism that the Habib mission would succeed and said Israel was now convinced that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) intended to withdraw from Beirut.

But he stressed Israel, which has brushed aside U.S. appeals to stop the bombardment, would "not accept anything which prevents us exerting military pressure to make sure the PLO leave."

After two sessions of talks with

Mr. Begin, Mr. Habib flew back to Beirut.

Uri Porat, the prime minister's spokesman, said they had been good discussions and progress had been made. Israel was waiting for further information about the issues it had raised, he added.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan has said Lebanon will not call in the international troops until all parties are agreed on the withdrawal plan.

Despite the relentless Israeli pressure on the Palestinians, sources close to the Habib negotiations were confident that the efforts to evacuate the estimated 6,000 to 9,000 fighters in Beirut were drawing to a close.

Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said seven Arab countries had formally agreed to receive the fighters—Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Sudan and North and South Yemen.

Mr. Butros was speaking to reporters after a meeting with President Elias Sarkis, Mr. Wazzan and other Arab diplomats.

Israel is demanding confirmation that Arab countries will provide a refuge for every Palestinian fighter in west Beirut,

among other conditions.

Talks continued meanwhile between the Lebanese military and the three countries expected to provide troops for the force.

The right-wing Voice of Lebanon radio said officers from France, Italy and the United States met at the Defence Ministry in the hills east of Beirut to review details of the force's deployment.

Israelis move to north

Mr. Wazzan meanwhile expressed concern over the reported deployment of 40 Israeli armoured vehicles around the port of Byblos in territory north of Beirut controlled by right-wing Falangist militias.

Beirut Radio said an armoured brigade was deployed there Wednesday morning, and some tanks rumbled eastwards towards the towns of Laqlouq and Aqoura high in the mountains that divide Lebanon in half.

The rightist militias are co-operating with the Israelis in their siege of west Beirut, but the reported deployment around Byblos is the Israeli army's northernmost advance.

ASALA repeats threat

BEIRUT (R) — The Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) Wednesday repeated a threat to attack targets in five Western countries if Armenian prisoners there were not released within three days.

The prisoners, said by ASALA to number 85, are in France, Canada, the United States, Switzerland and Sweden.

An ASALA statement sent to a news agency here said a seven-day deadline announced last Saturday for their release was still valid.

The first threat coincided with ASALA's weekend attack on Ankara airport, in which one ASALA guerrilla and at least five other people died in a shoot-out with Turkish security forces.

The earlier threat was also directed against Britain, but Wednesday's statement mentioned only five countries.

It said ASALA was planning a new operation in the heart of Turkey soon and would name it after "the martyred commander Hagop Hagopian," code-name for an Armenian guerrilla leader killed in Israeli shelling of Beirut last month.

The statement gave names such as "Revenge" and "Scorpion" to each of the five operations it plans in the West.

ASALA is the largest of several Armenian guerrilla groups pledged to recreate an independent Armenia and avenge the alleged massacre of 1.5 million Armenians by Turks in the 1910s.

U.S.: Peace depends on Israeli stand

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials said Tuesday that thorny problems concerning the proposed Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon remained and could still disrupt the peace process.

Israel's agreement in principle to the plan worked out by U.S. envoy Philip Habib was important but the proposal could founder on the details of determining how many Palestinian commandos were in Beirut and who they were, the officials said.

Estimates of commando strength have ranged from 6,000 by Washington to 12,000 by some Israelis. U.S. officials, who asked not to be named, said the ultimate success or failure of any accord would depend on Israel's attitude.

They said that if in the spirit of such an accord Israel agreed at some point that all the commandos had left Lebanon, as it demands, the settlement would succeed.

But if it insisted that some Palestinians had stayed behind, it might wreck the accord.

U.S. congressmen said Wednesday that Secretary of State George Shultz had expressed optimism about the peace effort based on the move from agreement in principle to detailed arrangements.

Republican Representative Millicent Fenwick of New Jersey said that in a private meeting Mr. Shultz had said he hoped the fighters would begin pulling out "in days rather than weeks."

House Republican leader Robert Michel of Illinois said Mr. Shultz "gave us encouragement that the matter was being resolved by Philip Habib, that there had been discussions with respect to logistical means."

He added: "I think we're on the brink of having it resolved."

But other officials said there were many potential pitfalls in the way of concluding and implementing a detailed agreement on withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Lebanon. They said major questions included:

— How many PLO fighters are surrounded by Israeli forces in west Beirut?

— Since PLO fighters by definition are not regular troops, how can authorities policing an agreement be certain any list is complete?

— Will Israel seek to resolve this dilemma by demanding that all Palestinian males of military age leave Lebanon?

— Will an evacuation agreement with Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, be accepted as binding by other PLO groups including foes of any accord with Israel that stops short of a Palestinian state?

Syria offers to accept all PLO fighters

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria will take as many Palestinian fighters from Lebanon as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) wishes to send, the official news agency SANA said Tuesday night.

The ruling Baath Party had accepted a PLO request that Damascus host a number of the commandos surrounded by Israeli forces in the Lebanese capital, SANA said.

"In the light of the (Palestinian) resistance's present circumstances, the Baath Party regional command has decided to receive all the fighters the resistance leadership wishes to send to

Syria," it added.

The SANA report was the first official indication that Syria had gone back on its earlier insistence that the PLO stay on in Beirut to fight.

The decision also appeared to cover units of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) attached to the Syrian army and regular Syrian troops caught in Beirut by the Israeli invasion.

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HOME NEWS

Continued from page 1

'Jordan is a main target of Israel'

Palestine problem cannot be separated from the conflicting attitudes towards the question of the Iranian aggression against Iraq and elsewhere, and threatening the Arab Nation and its safety. All of them constitute a foreign aggression against the Arab homeland and require the inevitable adoption of a unified Arab stand towards them.

The expected Arab Summit must be an actual summit in its participants who have top authority to take resolution and abide by it. The coming summit must stand up to treat all the challenges confronting the nation and threatening its existence, personality and the future of its generations. It is imperative to return to the origins and to start from the conception of the one nation whose every inch of territory enjoys the same sanctity by all those who belong to it in the east and the west of our planet, and all over its territory is embodied the spirit of the Great Arab Revolt, its conceptions and values, and the spirit of Arab nationalism indiscriminately among the sons of the nation.

It is also imperative for the coming summit to treat the following:

- The Israeli aggression against the Palestinian territory and people.
- The Israeli aggression against Lebanon.
- The Iranian aggression against Iraq.
- The Arab relations (inter-Arab relations).

We must understand also that one of the major goals of Zionism is to internationalise the conflict in our area, an objective shared by others here and there, but certainly threatening our cause and free Arab personality and future generations, if achieved.

Jordan's ceaseless efforts and sincere and insistent attempts, have concentrated from the beginning around solving the Lebanese crisis through starting a Lebanese-Lebanese, and a Lebanese-Palestinian dialogues so as to bolster Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty over its territory, and to secure the

coexistence of Lebanese and Palestinians under the umbrella of brotherhood, cooperation and mutual confidence, thus preventing Israel from reaching any of its known goals in Lebanon, which we have warned against in the first summit meeting in which I participated in the name of Jordan. But extremely regrettably the disaster struck and we centred our effort on the American commitment and on the pledge of shifting from the treatment of the question of Beirut siege to the achievement of Israeli complete withdrawal from all of Lebanon.

PLO leaving Beirut

If Palestinian fighters, God help them, choose to evacuate west Beirut, and if saving Lebanon from all signs of aggression and intervention in its affairs is achieved, within an American promise and pledge to move quickly to dealing with the Arab Palestinian issue within the framework of international effort in which all parties concerned will participate together with the effective world powers for the purpose of achieving comprehensive peace based on the foundations of right and justice. But, these efforts have not succeeded so far because such an attitude has only been adopted by Arab Egypt. Some Arab parties remained captives of developments stemming from the Israeli military pressure as you now know is confined to discussion of means and guarantees securing the evacuation of the fighters from Beirut and the places they are heading towards.

We, in Jordan, were asked about our preparedness to receive a number of those besieged fighters, and we have delivered our answer to all who asked including the PLO, that if the PLO decides to evacuate west Beirut within the terms acceptable to it, Jordan will welcome those returning with Jordanian passports, in compliance with the constitution and the Jordanian laws now in effect. Jordan has been and always will be the land of the Arabs and the land

of the supporters and emigres.

Jordan is a target

Jordan, which is taking up positions on the longest and most dangerous lines of confrontation, is certainly a main target of Israel and Zionism, which claim that the solution of the Palestinian issue rests in the establishment of a Palestinian state in Jordan, overlooking the fact that the Palestinian issue is the issue of the right of the Palestinian Arabs, whether they are Muslims or Christians, to their national soil as well as their existence in their holy land for thousands of years.

However, Israel is ignoring the existence of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to their land and homeland and is exercising against them the various forms of pressure to displace them, to evacuate the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from their legitimate residents, to drive them towards Jordan, and to replace them with Jewish settlers. When Israel reaches the point of judaising the land by creating a majority of Jewish settlers, it would then resort to the theories of the right of self-determination in the occupied areas, and consequently, it would guarantee the achievement of the goals it had wanted and planned for.

Israel would then spare no effort in creating the justifications and reasons for committing aggression on Jordan, just exactly as it does every time it commits aggression against the Arab, as is evident from its current aggression on Lebanon. This was the way Israel expanded since the partition and through all the battles it has imposed on the Arab Nation so far.

We strongly warn that the most dangerous weapon Israel is using in plotting against us is the tactics of creating suspicion among the brothers, and the dismantling of the ties linking our one Jordanian-Palestinian family—the family of the supporters and emigres.

Firm against sedition

Nevertheless, awareness, clarity of vision, and the resolution and determination of every member of this family will deny our enemies the opportunity of achieving these designs, with God's help. This reality we are facing dictates on us, more than ever before, to embark on the path of genuine and organic cohesion and unity, which is the rock upon which all the enemy designs would be destroyed. In this connection, we are determined to be firm with anyone infiltrating our ranks to cast doubt, provoke or instigate feelings other than those feelings expressed in the proper context of steadfastness, construction and unity; and this is the responsibility of everyone—individual and groups.

We should also not be lured by the instigators of hollow emotions and sedition and consequently endanger the security of the individual and the group for any reason whatsoever. Everyone should shoulder the responsibility of preserving stability and exposing every infiltrator whose rationale might be right, but motives evil, because only the enemy lying in wait for us and for our nation can benefit from this chaos. We will have no mercy for anyone harming our unity, national security, stability, and serious and objective work to rise to the level dictated by the circumstances we are facing. Our stand shall be a genuine pan-Arab one, because we belong to a nation which scored acts of heroism and made glory, and it has all the factors of strength and capability to do the same, God willing.

People's Army

We will soon begin training the People's Army on arms by training every citizen of the members of the Arab family in Jordan so that the people could become an army and the army could become a people, with God's help.

We expect material support from our Arab Nation so that this support might turn into a weapon

protecting all of us and a strength by which we could defend our nation, future, identity, rights, and resources so that a new dawn could appear and the national affiliation to the Arab Nation could be consolidated.

Democracy in Jordan

We will continue to look forward with all faith and certainty to the time in which we would become capable of conducting parliamentary elections to complete the framework of the constitutional institution so that it might resume its role in legislation, the formulation of policy and performing its duties.

The formula of the National Consultative Council (NCC) was a live manifestation of our concern about the significance of democratic and popular practices by all categories of citizens. The effective role being performed by this institution in discussing laws and policies at home and abroad is an expression of our determination, affirmation and respect of the citizens' preparedness to participate in serving the nation and the homeland.

Decentralisation

I am looking forward to the results of the government efforts and bless its plans aimed at deepening the meanings of local government and decentralisation in administration as well as the discharging of the affairs of the community and the citizens, the regional planning aimed at distributing the fruits of development in every spot of the country, providing essential services in every administrative unit, stopping the trend of emigration from the country-side to the city, and sound, aware planning of our human resources so that we might not waste any effort made by any individual of a constructive idea of any citizen.

Today, while I am addressing you 30 years after I have assumed together with you the responsibility and the trust, I would like to pause together with you at this

long decade with all its events, details and developments. We would like to pause at it from the perspective of the contemporary history of our country and Arab Nation. My address to you on this anniversary was only an attempt to clear the facts and to do some soul-searching to determine what I have offered to my country and countrymen during the period I have been shouldering the responsibility and performing the trust.

While I am talking to you with self-satisfaction over what we have been able to build in our country and to achieve for our nation, I am, however, pained and saddened, because what has been achieved represents only the minimum of what I have aspired for and worked to achieve for Jordan and the one cherished family which we belong to.

'PLO credibility'

as many friends in Europe, for example who would wish to make their contribution for the establishment of a just and durable peace. This moral weight is needed now to enable us to make progress before it is too late.

Q. Egypt has recently set about to return to the Arab fold and you approved it. Does Your Majesty consider this comeback will be effective very soon and under what conditions could you have normal relations with Egypt?

A. I am hoping that Egypt will resume her rightful place within the Arab family. It is a place that has been there throughout our history. It is very important place indeed. A dialogue has existed between us and president Mubarak ever since he assumed his responsibilities and I believe basically that the Egyptian position is identical to ours, and they will not bargain over an inch of Palestinian territory or an iota of Palestinian rights. They seek total Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in June of 1967, and the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination under con-

Randa Habib's CORNER

A store for the diplomats

Some foreign diplomats residing in Jordan have asked me to send an appeal through this corner for the establishment of a diplomat's store in Amman.

This store would sell products tax free (even a small surcharge on the net cost would be acceptable and understandable) to the foreign missions based in Jordan. A ceiling could even be fixed for certain products and diplomats would be allowed to shop at this store upon producing an identity card.

At present if a diplomat wishes to benefit by his tax-free allowance go through the following procedure (which, according to the diplomats, could take two weeks): First he has to request a tax exemption from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to be then approved by the Customs Department. Having these documents in hand, the diplomat then goes directly to the agent who sells the product in Amman.

Needless to say, diplomats go through this procedure only when they are purchasing expensive electrical appliances, cigarettes and beverages that are consumed in large quantities during their reception; whereas a store similar to the military and civil service shops would allow them to shop tax free for clothes, foodstuffs, make-up and other goods.

The diplomats invoke the law of reciprocity, affirming that their countries have established this kind of store for foreign diplomats and that undoubtedly Jordanian diplomats abroad benefit by such shops.

An appeal is therefore addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jordan as well as to the dean of the diplomatic corps, who could perhaps make a formal request in this matter.

discussion, that are needed. But I believe that it will be held and will be held soon.

Q. It is said more and more that Mr. Arafat is a moderate and that he is ready to admit the right of Israel to exist. Your Majesty, in your opinion is Mr. Arafat a real moderate and if so why doesn't he state things more clearly which leads to the question of his real authority over the PLO?

A. I believe Mr. Arafat is a patriot, I believe that he has dedicated his life to the Palestinian cause. I hope and pray that he will be able to make the right decisions, and the right moves at the right time. I hope that he and the PLO will be free of all the contradictions that exist in this entire Arab World and in this world and that seek to find their way into the Palestinian lines. So the Palestinians are one people seeking a life of freedom dignity and all their rights on their legitimate soil.

Q. Are you going to grant an amnesty for Jordanian Fedayeen?

A. When and if any Jordanians decide to come back to Jordan, they will be welcomed in this country and they will be processed in accordance with our laws.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
04:50 Children's Programme
05:15 Sindbad
05:40 Children's Programme
07:10 Programmes Review
07:35 Local Programme
08:00 News in Arabic
08:30 Arabic Series
09:30 Arab Bulletin
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 What's Happening
09:10 Levitas Man
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: Skeezix

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Old Favourites
17:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Great Books of Islam, Melody
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:58 News Headline
22:00 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News; 24

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:20 Children's Programme
11:00 Religious Programme
11:30 The Muppet Show
13:25 The World We Live In
14:00 Soccer
15:00 Emergency
15:25 The Waltons
17:30 Science and Life
18:00 Western Theatre
19:00 Feature Film
19:30 Religious Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:40 Arabic Series

Hours News Summary 07:30 Peoples' Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00

08:30 Nature Notebook
08:40 The Farming World 09:00 World News; 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Country Style 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News: Reflections 10:15 Short Story 10:30 John Peel 11:00 World News; 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Off The Record 12:15 The Flame and the Wind 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News; News about Britain 13:15 The Poem itself 13:30 The Profession of Intelligence 14:00 Radio Newsreel 14:15 Top Twenty 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News; 15:00 World Newsreel 15:30 Cricket 15:45 The Leisure World 15:50 World Newsreel 17:15 Outlook 18:00 Radio Newsreel 18:09 Commentary 18:15 The Profession of Intelligence 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsreel 20:30 Brain of Britain 1982 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45 Report on Religion 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 A Jolly Good Show 22:15 Utter Newsletter 23:30 In the Mezzanine 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News; Commentary 01:15 Meridian Navy Programme 01:13 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science & Technology Report 18:15 Feature: The Making of a Nation (Friday: The Living Earth) 18:30 Now Music USA (Friday: Country Music USA) 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology Report 20:15 Feature 20:30 Music USA 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology Report 22:15 Music USA; Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

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WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Philadelpia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 51251.

FILM

* The Treasure of Sierra Madre, at the American Centre Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Falck Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also contains a memorial collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf (Cimel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Madaba, Jabel Luweiddeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
New Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelpia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 51251.

FILM

* The Treasure of Sierra Madre, at the American Centre Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Photographs covering 25 years of King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the American Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabel Luweiddeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hussein, 64428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 71231.
Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:27 Fair
04:53 (Shame) Sharaf
11:42 Dhahr
15:21 'Aar
18:23 Maghreb
19:52 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airline information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:50 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:05 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Dharan, Riyadh (SV)
11:05 Istanbul (RJ)
11:25 Kuwait (RJ)
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Tripoli (LH)
14:15 London (RJ)
14:30 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
16:25 Agaba (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Amsterdam (RJ)
18:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Belgrade (JAT)
05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Paris (AF)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (

REPORTS

Lejjun digs help reveal Roman secrets



Dr. Tom Parker stands in the central staircase of the northwest corner tower that forms part of the Lejjun fort's outer wall.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The second full season of excavation and survey work at the Roman legionary camp at Lejjun, 21 kilometres east of Kerak, has started to unravel the mystery of why the eastern flank of the Roman Empire was suddenly fortified in the 4th Century A.D. and then just as quickly abandoned 200 years later.

Dr. S. Thomas Parker, assistant professor of history at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, has just returned to Amman after spending six weeks at Lejjun with a team of 36 people, in the second of five planned working seasons between 1980 and 1988. The work at Lejjun is part of a regional project called the Central Limes Arabicus Project. The Limes Arabicus is the Latin name for the "fortified Arabian frontier", a string of Roman fortified forts and camps that stretched the length of the south-eastern edge of the Roman Empire, from Syria to Aqaba.

A surface survey conducted in 1976 showed the presence of at least 40-50 such forts, of which Dr. Parker classified 24 as "major" forts. Some of these are

at Hallabat, the "barracks" at Umm Al-Jimal, Qasr Beshir (near Qatranah), and the two major legionary camps at Lejjun and Udrul, further south.

Two questions

The Central Limes Arabicus Project focuses on the central portion of the fortified frontier system that is to the east of the Dead Sea, in Jordan — a system that protected the south-eastern flank of the Roman Empire for some 400 years and allowed the development and growth of such major cities as Jerash, Petra, Umm Qais, Pella and many others. The work is aimed at answering two questions: Why did the Romans suddenly fortify and thicken their forts and legionary camps in the central sector of the southeastern frontier after 300 AD? And why were the same forts suddenly abandoned after 500 AD?

There are hints that could indicate some of the reasons for both the build-up and the abandonment. A 326 A.D. tombstone of a southern Syrian Arab chieftain at Nemara, near Busra, names the dead man as "king of all the Arabs", suggesting that there may have been a united confederation

of Arab tribes after 300 A.D. that posed a threat to the Romans, and which may have been met by the quick fortification of Roman areas.

The project geologist, Frank Koucky, believes there was a dry period in the 2nd and 3rd Centuries which forced the Arab Bedouin tribes to move westwards, off the desert and towards water sources in the Jordanian plateau and hills. This could have threatened the existing Roman settlements and led to the sudden thickening of the frontier posts into a defensive zone that was 20-30 kilometres deep at some points.

The abandonment of the Roman forts in the early 500s A.D. could be the result of a massive Arab invasion or a series of incursions that wiped out the Romans, according to one theory. Another theory suggests that the Roman Emperor Justinian decided to abandon the forts peacefully for economic reasons, allowing the Roman garrison to return home to Constantinople while turning over security of the Arabian Province to the federate Arab tribes that were allied with the Romans. A third theory suggests that the eastern forts

were abandoned because the Romans needed the troops stationed there to return for duty on the threatened western frontier of the Roman Empire.

4 main components

Two answer these questions, the project includes four main components: a full-scale excavation at Lejjun during each of the five seasons (1980-82-84-86-88); soundings at six smaller Roman forts in the area east of the Dead Sea; a survey of the entire Central Limes Arabicus defensive zone, roughly between the King's Highway to the west and the desert highway to the east; and a parallel survey of the area 20-30 kilometres east of the desert highway, beyond the Roman frontier, to discover what the enemies of the Romans may have been doing in that area at that time.

The excavations at Lejjun this

year focused on three areas — the headquarters building inside the legionary camp, called the *principia* (pronounced "pinkipiya"); the barracks housing the ordinary soldiers; and a portion of the camp's defensive outer wall with a round corner tower. The team also excavated a small civilian settlement that sprung up outside the Roman fort; and Qasr Beshir, a Roman site of the same time period as the Lejjun camp. Finally, the 20-kilometre area between Lejjun and the desert highway was surveyed.

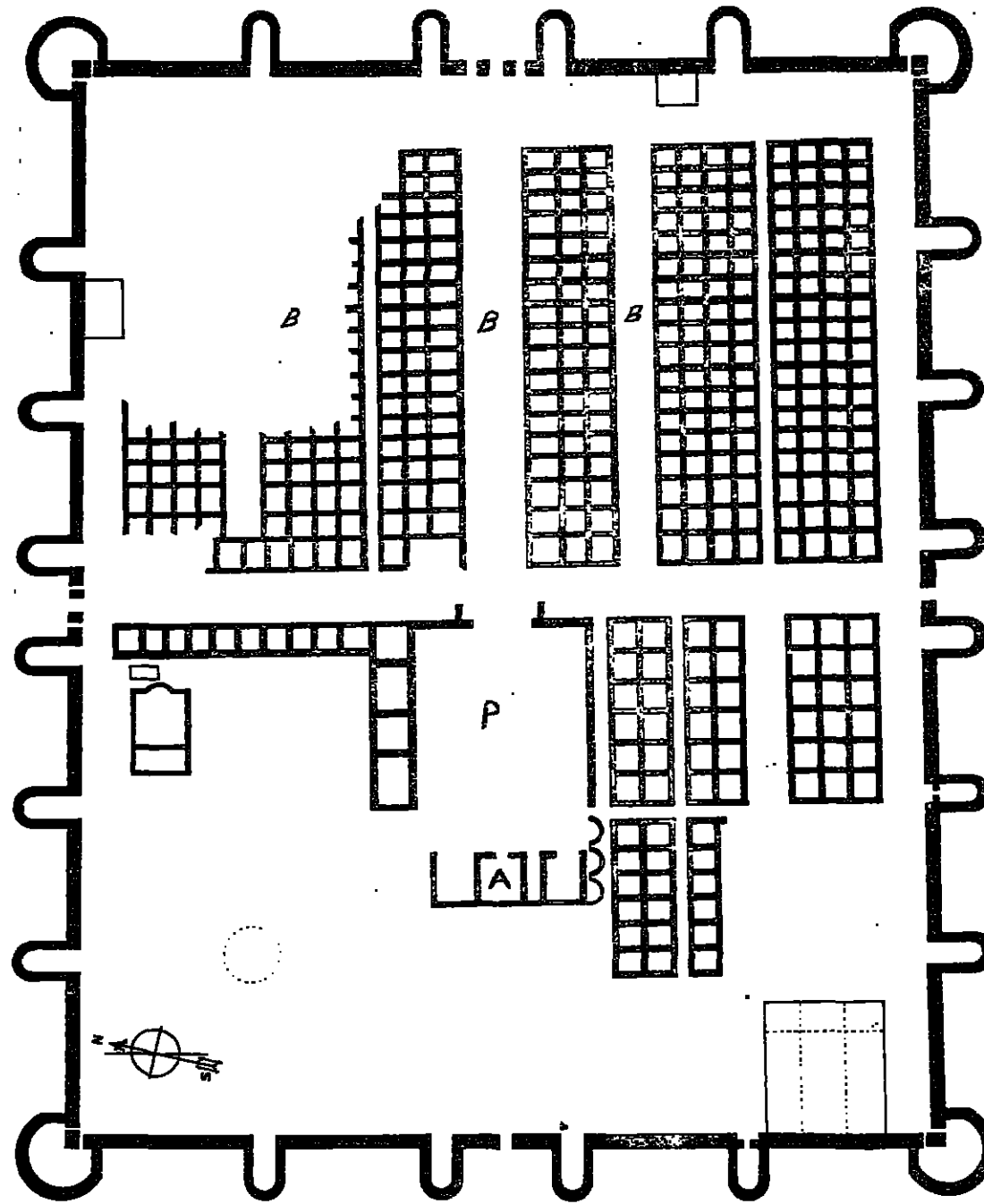
The excavations at the *principia* building, housing the official rooms, revealed the *aedes*, the most important room of the entire complex where the legionary standard, an eagle or dragon, would have been located for all to see. The *aedes* was also the "bank", where the soldiers' pay would have been stored for safe-keeping in barrel vaults along one side of the room.

A gridded metal gate at the front of the *aedes* allowed the soldiers to see the legionary standard from outside without getting in to disturb it or to get near the money.

The Lejjun camp

The Lejjun camp outer wall, 242 x 190 metres, had four large rounded towers at the corners and 20 U-shaped towers along the wall faces. Within the walls were six large barracks blocks where the soldiers lived, ate, worked with their tools and made or maintained their weapons. Dr. Parker says the work at the barracks is aimed at finding out about the everyday life of the Roman rank-and-file — what they ate, what they used for weapons and equipment, what was their ethnic origin, and other such basic information. Seeds and bones recovered from the barracks area indicate that the Roman diet included wheat and barley, grapes, dates, lentils, sheep, goat, chicken, eggs, cow and pig. Iron slag remains suggest the soldiers manufactured their weaponry inside the barracks, including javelin points and arrowheads.

The civil settlement outside the legionary camp, called the *vicus* (pronounced "weekus"), seems to be a caravanserai, or hotel-like transit place for travellers. Coins and pottery date it to the 4th-5th Century.



el-Lejjun; PLAN of LEGIONARY FORTRESS (after Domaszewski 1955)

The Roman legionary fort at Lejjun included the *principia* (headquarters) building (P), the *aedes* (A)

within it, and the main barracks area (B) with six parallel buildings housing the Roman troops.

200 sites

The survey between Lejjun and the desert highway turned up 200 sites, ranging from the prehistoric period to the Ottoman era. The most densely populated were the Nabataean and early Roman eras. Among the remains from the Roman era were dams on the river near the Lejjun camp, and

five water-powered mills that would have been used to grind wheat and barley.

The evidence found to date helps answer one of the two questions that Dr. Parker and his team posed at the start of their work over six years ago. "We don't yet know why there was a sudden build-up of the Roman for-

tifications in the 4th Century," Dr. Parker told the Jordan Times, "but we are pretty certain that the sudden abandonment in the 5th Century was not caused by an invasion by Bedouin Arab tribes from the east. None of the Roman forts showed any evidence of being wiped out by an attack, and they all seem to have been abandoned peacefully."

Roman signals system works in the 20th Century

One of the more intriguing aspects of the work at Lejjun is an experiment that was carried out over the Eid Al-Fitr holiday in late July to simulate the Roman signalling system that was an essential part of the overall defensive network along the southeastern flank of the Roman Empire. The 1976 survey of the area had identified 14 hilltop posts that were watchtowers or small forts from the same period as the Lejjun camp.

Dr. Parker concluded that these made up a Roman signalling system that allowed messages to be passed throughout the Roman areas to warn of an impending attack from any direction. Dr. Parker decided to simulate the Roman signalling system by placing people in 13 of the hilltop posts and having them pass signals to one another according to a pre-arranged schedule.

Two lines of direction were used. One line went in a north-easterly direction for about 25 kilometres, covering 10 posts; the other went due south, for about 15 kilometres, covering only three posts. The hub of the signalling system was the hilltop site at Khirbet Al-Fityan, three kilometres northwest of Lejjun.

The signallers used mirrors and smoke signals to pass along messages during the day, and lit torches at night. The experiment was conducted during one day from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., to allow the use of both daytime and nighttime signalling methods.

The aim of the experiment was to find out if these hilltop posts were in easy visual contact with one another, and, if so, how long it would take to send a message along the entire length of the system. If an outpost 25 kilometres away from the main garrison at Lejjun spotted an enemy attack, how quickly could a message be relayed back to the soldiers at Lejjun?

The results, according to Dr. Parker, were mixed. The mirrors had a signalling range of only a few kilometres in the

daytime, while smoke signals in the day tended to dissipate quickly and were not very useful for sending messages.

The torches at night, however, were highly efficient, and proved that almost all the 13 posts could be linked together quickly by an efficient signalling system. In some cases, two posts 15 kilometres apart could send signals to each other using two-metre-high lit torches at night. A message from Qasr Beshir to Lejjun, a distance of 15 kilometres, was

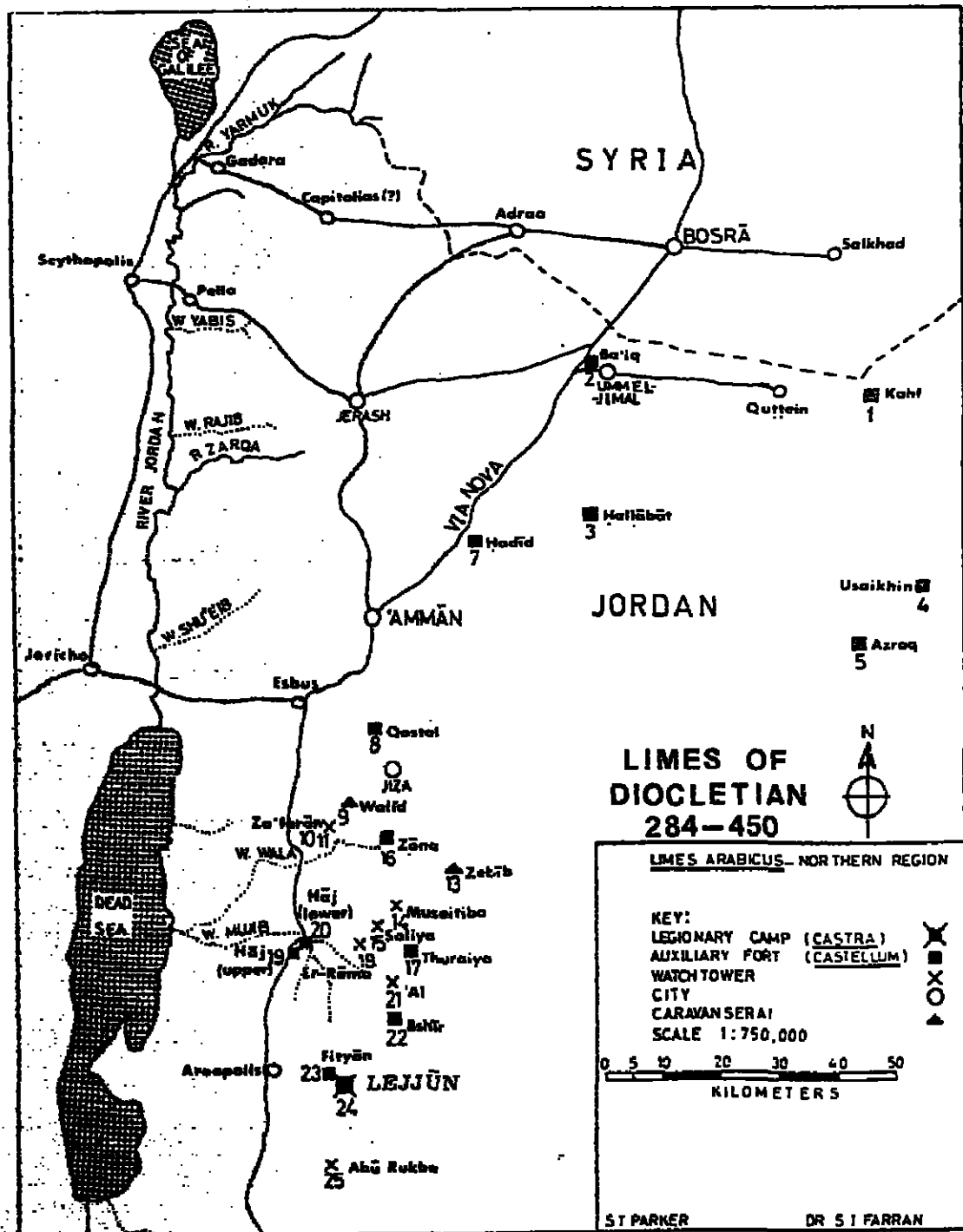
relayed in 20 minutes. Another message from Qasr Abu Rukba to Lejjun, also a 15-kilometre distance, was transmitted directly and instantaneously.

In case an attacking enemy wiped out one outpost in the middle of the signalling network, would the entire system collapse? Dr. Parker built such an eventually into his experiment, and tried to send messages along the system when one or more intermediate stations were not relaying the messages, as if the men at those post

had been all killed. The messages got through in most cases, even when intermediate signalling stations were not functioning, indicating to Dr. Parker that "the Romans had a sophisticated signalling and observation system that could transmit messages quickly, even if one or more signalling posts were knocked out."

Next season, in 1984, he hopes to expand the signalling experiment into a wider area.

— R.G.K.



Map indicates string of Roman legionary camps, forts and other sites along the southeastern frontier

of the Roman Empire in the 4th and 5th Centuries A.D.



Members of the Lejjun dig team inspect the remains of one of the U-shaped towers within the northern wall of the fort.

Jordan Times

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Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.
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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays.
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White House, death house

WE WOULD advise all of our readers to carefully go through the transcript of the interview of United States President Ronald Reagan with Le Figaro newspaper of Paris, which we've reprinted on page 8 of today's newspaper. It is a document that should, as they say in California, the land whence Mr. Reagan emanates, knock you off your horse. It is clear from the transcript that Ronald Reagan is not only a man who knows very little about the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also a man who insists on compounding his ignorance by irresponsibly parroting Israeli justifications for the past nine weeks of Israeli savagery in Lebanon. It is, all in all, a highly disturbing thing that Mr. Reagan has done in talking publicly about something on which he is both uninformed and disgracefully partial. The only thing to be said in his favour is that he is faithful to the traditions of the American presidency, where a combination of ignorance and pro-Israeli bias has become something of prerequisites for the job.

The American people, who spoke out clearly in a Newsweek poll earlier this week and showed that

they were heavily against the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, need to ask how it is that their president's policy can be so far away from the consensus of the American people. Graduate students in political science should have a field day with this one in investigating the more sordid aspects of how democracy works or does not work in the United States of America.

What shocks us most of all is the argument that Mr. Reagan uses to justify Israel's move all the way up to Beirut. He says the Israelis initially attacked southern Lebanon, and only kept moving north when they found their occupation forces under attack. Remember Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon and their argument that more American troops had to be sent to Vietnam in the mid-1960s because the ones already there were under attack?

Now we have Ronald Reagan using the same argument to support Israel's siege of Beirut. Bravo, Ronald Reagan! Bravo, America! Bravo, the merchants of death who ride again in the White House.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The significance of the anniversary

Our Jordanian community reflects the image of strong decisiveness to confront the challenge of the aggressors on the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. The anniversary is a catalyst for our determination to continue working to build a unified Arab stand to defend the nation against foreign plots and domination plans that aim at downing the Arab Nation's will.

This occasion commemorates a day on which a courageous Arab leader, King Hussein, commenced to lead the Arab stronghold through a series of difficulties. Armed with his belief and pure Arab origin King Hussein could break through all difficulties to build up a unified Arab line in order to defend the Arab World against its

menacing challenges.

His Majesty's long journey includes many phases of farsightedness, hard work, continued struggle, generous sacrifices and unchangeable national will. Through those phases we can see the strong bonds within the Jordanian community, along with the national commitment, by both the leadership and the people, aimed at defending Arab rights in Palestine, Iraq and everywhere within the Arab homeland.

The anniversary is an occasion on which the Jordanian community renews its pride in King Hussein, the builder and leader of this country, and renders assurances that Jordan will remain an Arab stronghold before which all challenges will collapse.

Al Dustour: A hail to Hussein

Yesterday, Jordan celebrated the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne and his assuming constitutional power. That national occasion includes special gratitude, appreciation, loyalty and love in the heart of every Jordanian citizen for the leader who devoted his life and dedicated his efforts to build a modern Jordan. King Hussein's wisdom and vision were manifested in Arabising the Jordanian legion and freeing it from foreign leadership, to enable it to shoulder its role in defending the Arab homeland—whether in Palestine, Syria or wherever else the Jordanian army has given columns of martyrs.

The fruits of His Majesty's continuing efforts in the fields of education, medical care and all other necessary services, and to insure a free and meaningful life for all citizens, are embodied in the

various industrial, commercial, and other development projects. After all, King Hussein has continued his efforts to fulfill his role according to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. For that purpose, His Majesty was always a leader in efforts to unify Arab potential to defend Arab issues, of which the first was the Palestinian question.

Bitter experiences, events and developments in the region have proved King Hussein's wisdom and accurate assessments, a fact that has given rise to a highly respected position for Jordan, both on the Arab and international levels.

The citizens of this one Jordanian community renew their commitment to continue to work and to sacrifice under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, while they celebrate this everlasting anniversary.

RED & BLACK

DR. FAYEZ A. TARAWNEH wrote a short article for the Jordan Times on Wednesday July 21, 1982. The improvised title of the article was "How to distribute income without causing inequality"—which I am sure is not the author's doing nor ambition.

I found that particular piece to be very interesting because it tries to analyse the relation between two important variables: growth and income distribution. It seems that Dr. Tarawneh holds the belief that more growth in LDCs (Less-developed countries) means worse income distribution. This conclusion stands to test and requires empirical evi-

More Tarawneh, less theory

dence to show that as per capita income rises, income becomes more concentrated and also to discover the casual relation of how such an inverse development occurs.

Implicitly Dr. Tarawneh blames the methodological approach of economists. They concentrate, according to him, on the macro aspects of development, and they also confine their analysis to economic variables. This might be true but I personally doubt it. We have right now macro-models with thousands of equations which incorporate

behavioural patterns on the macro and micro levels. Still these models fall short of even predicting GNP for more than one year with a reassuring accuracy.

The problem of incompatibility between growth goals and distribution goals lies in two major respects. The first is that economic development objectives of LDCs are inherently contradictory, and sometimes there are unforgeable errors of irreconcilability. In most LDCs unemployment and inflation are two ills which cannot be resolved simul-

taneously. The worsening of any of the two means worse income distribution.

Second, in the process of change which accompanies any economic development, new marginal people arise who can cope with a changing world and others who cannot. The ones who can get richer and more aggressive, but they lead the economic process and if they are checked the government finds itself in a heap of trouble. The government sometimes takes anti-rich policies which seem to satisfy the ego more than the aim of redistribution.

Thus, the measures of redistribution are aimed at realising political objectives beyond the means of these measures.

The thought-provoking article of Dr. Tarawneh deserves praise. He is a promising young economist. If he wants however to make it in the journalistic world, he should write less professionally as an economist. The ideas which he threw in his 1500-word article are numerous and assume a rather good background in economic theory. If he addressed himself to simpler issues with less comprehensive-exam nervousness, he will be a gain to economic journalism.

Moscow's preference for reliable partners

MIDDLE EAST experts interviewed here in Moscow stress that they do not see the Soviet Union as under any obligation to intervene directly in the Lebanon crisis. "No one has asked us to intervene. This is a problem between the Arabs and the West, not between the West and the Soviet Union. It is, in the first instance, up to the Arabs to respond to it," was one characteristic comment.

The Soviets are certainly aware that they are being criticised by some Arabs for their apparent inactivity over Lebanon, and for the poor quality of the weapons supplied to Syria. The Libyan president, Colonel Qadhafi is believed to have expressed particular alarm to the Soviets about the supposedly poor showing of Soviet antiaircraft missiles and tanks used by Syrians in clashes with Israeli forces. But the Soviets put the blame for Syria's performance firmly on the quality of the personnel, not on the weapons.

The Soviet Union's muted response to the war in Lebanon reflects several underlying assumptions about the Middle East. The first is that Moscow itself has encountered major problems in dealing with the Arabs. The Arabs are seen as disunited, and the Soviets think that the Arabs turn to them only as a second best. "No one likes being told that someone is friendly to you only because some other country has first turned them down," one Russian said. "The Arabs tend to like us for not what we are, not for our principles, but only as an alternative to the Americans."

How trustworthy

Soviet thinking on the region is

often affected by what can be called a "Sadat Complex." The expulsion of Soviet advisers and the cancelling of the large military debt in the early 1970s by Egypt has made Moscow extremely cautious about how trustworthy radical nationalist regimes in the Arab World are. Popular sentiment in the Soviet Union is against large-scale aid to the Arab World, against what are called new Aswan dams, and Arab diplomatic responses to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon have not been encouraging.

Asked what Moscow wanted in the region one experienced Soviet journalist replied: "We do not want revolution. That only brings instability and demands for more economic aid. We do not want to hear any more about friends or about friendship. What we want are partners, reliable partners. We want to see a string of neutral and independent regimes in the Middle East. We want it to become a zone of peace."

It is this preference for reliable partners, for what might be termed Arab Indias, that explains some of the more curious twists in Moscow's recent Arab policy. The Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, is regarded with much suspicion; although he has ceased the anti-Soviet speeches characteristic of Anwar Sadat, Mubarak has continued to back the Camp David agreement, and to cooperate militarily and diplomatically with Washington. Mubarak is also suspected of being sympathetic to China.

Resisting pressure

By contrast, King Hussein of Jordan and even King Fahd of Saudi Arabia are seen in a more

favourable light. They have, despite considerable pressure upon them, refused to endorse U.S. policy in the region, as embodied in the Camp David agreement. Hussein took his holiday in the Soviet Union this summer. Although Soviet officials do not expect the establishment of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia in the near future, they focus on the ways in which Fahd has resisted U.S. pressure, whether on Camp David or on the stationing of U.S. troops in his country.

Soviet thinking seems to be that the crisis in Lebanon, whatever its immediate outcome, may in the long run weaken the U.S. position in the area. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, they believe, will not be destroyed, and will remain a substantial factor in Middle Eastern politics. The Israelis have found themselves involved in the longest of the five Arab-Israeli wars, and they have made it even less likely than was previously the case that majority of Arab states will accept the Camp David accords.

In many ways, however, the Soviets appear to be more alarmed by developments in the war between Iran and Iraq. The Soviets have always said that the war was unnecessary and only likely to provide opportunities for the United States to increase its presence in neighbouring Arab countries. But until the Iranians crossed into Iraq on July 13, the Soviets appeared to be even-handed in their approach to the two warring states.

Shift to Iraq

Now there has been a slight, but

definite, shift to Iraq. Soviet press reports limit themselves to accounts of Iranian and Iraqi claims, but they put the Iraqi claims first in their press coverage. The Soviet Union angered the Iranians by voting for a U.N. resolution calling for a ceasefire, and both Soviet experts interviewed here and the National Voice of Iran (a Persian-language radio station operating from Soviet Azerbaijan) have condemned Iran for going into Iraq. The Soviet Union initially welcomed the Iranian revolution because it removed America's military presence in Iran, and it appeared that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was carrying out some radical social reforms. But the continued instability in Iran worries the Soviets as does the rhetorical success and the unrealistic policy orientation of the Islamic Republic's government. The Soviet press has given some coverage to executions in Iran and to the imposition of Islamic laws: the law which ranks Russians the most is Khomeini's prohibition of chess.

The Iranian slogan "Neither East nor West" and the attacks on Soviet policy in Afghanistan also irritate the Russians. So too do Iranian appeals broadcast on Tehran radio to the Muslims of Soviet Caucasian and Central Asian Republics to rise up against their oppressors. Soviet academics confirm that there has been an increase in Islamic sentiment within the Soviet Union as a result of the Iranian revolution, and it was the Politburo which decided to reject an Iranian request to open a consulate in Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tajikistan, where the local language is akin to Farsi.

1921 treaty holds

The Soviets seem to be reconciled to having difficult relations with Iran. "After all, we have had bad relations with Tehran for 65 years," one expert said. But the great Soviet fear is that a civil war in Iran will draw in East and West.

Moscow still considers that the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty is valid, and under this the Soviet Union reserves the right to send troops into Iran if it feels its own interests are threatened. It did this in collaboration with Britain in 1941, and Soviet officials were keen to stress that they could do so again.

However, the Soviets would be unlikely to intervene to assist pro-Soviet forces in Iran in a civil war situation and they realise that even an Afghanistan style of operation, to bolster an already established pro-Soviet regime, would cause more trouble internationally than it would be worth.

But Soviet sources insist that in the event of any U.S. intervention in Iran there would be a "direct and effective" Soviet response. "Iran is the one place in the world where there exists the risk of a direct confrontation of Soviet and American troops," was how one senior official summed it up.

The Soviets are no more confident than anyone else about what will come after Khomeini's death. One expert with long experience of Iran ventured a guess that if Khomeini lives for another four years then the survival of some kind of Islamic republic is assured. But if he dies within two years, civil war is likely.

— From the Los Angeles Times

Egypt slowly returning to Arab fold

By Hamza Hendawi
 Reuter

CAIRO — The current turmoil in the Middle East is having one significant side-effect, the gradual erosion of Egypt's isolation from the Arab community.

Arabs who turned their backs on Egypt following the 1979 peace treaty with Israel are now quietly resuming contacts under pressure of dangers from the non-Arab world.

Even the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is warming to Cairo following the losses it suffered at the hands of Israeli forces in Lebanon.

Negotiations undertaken by Egypt to ease the plight of the Palestinians besieged in Beirut have been acknowledged by the PLO as one of the few helping hands it had had from the Arab World.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak offered early in the Lebanese conflict to let PLO leader Yasser Arafat set up a government-in-exile in Cairo. Subsequently he offered conditional sanctuary to some of the 6,000 trapped commandos.

All this has helped to melt the bitter hostility shown by the PLO towards Egypt in the days when it linked with Iraq, Libya, Algeria

and South Yemen in a "steadfastness front" to resist peace with Israel.

Another formerly vociferous critic to mend fences with Egypt was Iraq, still locked in its 23-month-old Gulf war against Iran. Egypt has contributed heavily to the Iraqi war effort with munitions. While denying persistent reports that its forces are also involved, Egypt recently lifted a ban on volunteer Egyptian pilots and soldiers enlisting for service with Iraq.

Iraq has responded with a toning down of its anti-Egyptian propaganda and the resumption of certain links such as air services. It even sent a government minister to Cairo to invite President Mubarak to the projected summit meeting of Non-Aligned nations scheduled for Baghdad next month.

This was specially gratifying to Cairo since it was in Baghdad three years ago that an Arab summit cast Egypt into diplomatic isolation.

The most open break with the boycott so far was by Morocco which last June sent its foreign minister, Mohamed Boucetta, on an official visit to Cairo. Here again external conflict was a contributing factor. Egypt has supported Morocco in its war with the Polisario guerrillas over control of

the Western Sahara.

Common bond

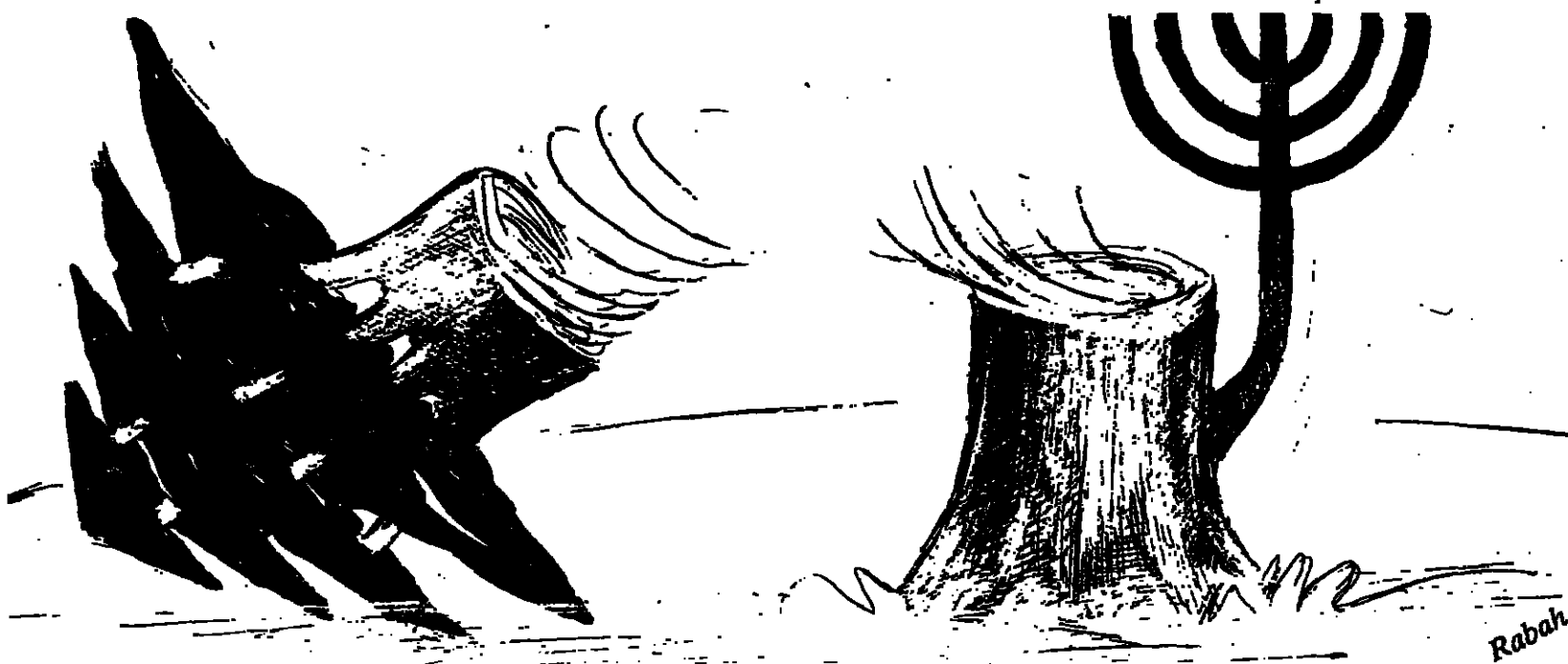
Friendly overtures have also come from Saudi Arabia and Jordan, both of whom are uneasy at the threats from Iran and Israel.

Since taking over from the assassinated president Anwar Sadat last October, president Mubarak has worked hard to restore Egypt's name in the Arab World. This campaign was stepped up after Egypt's recovery from Israel last April of its last stretch of the Sinai peninsula.

So far none of the states which initiated the 1979 boycott has actually resumed full diplomatic relations. However diplomatic sources say some friendly Arab nations maintain in Cairo sizeable diplomatic missions which could be counted as embassies in all but name.

Diplomats say the dangers from Iran, Israel and elsewhere persuaded these Arab states to rally round Egypt in recognition that, boycott or not, it is still the most substantial nation in the Arab World.

Because Egypt refused to bargain over its peace treaty with Israel, these diplomats said, the common bond of external conflict seems Egypt's surest way back into the Arab fold.



FEATURES

India's Project Tiger saves the big cat from extinction

By Granville Watts
Reuter

NEW DELHI — India's "Project Tiger", set up in 1973 to save the big cat from extinction, is being expanded with the number of tiger reserves in the country increased from 11 to 15.

The project's steering committee, headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has also agreed to enlarge six of the existing reserves. Project director H.S. Panwar told reporters the total area of the

reserves in various parts of India would increase to 24,600 square kilometres from 15,008 square kilometres.

The number of tigers in the reserves has grown from 268 in 1972 to 711 in 1979. The total tiger population in the country was 3,015 at the last count compared to only 1,844 10 years ago.

It is estimated that the tiger population in India stood at about 40,000 at the turn of the century. But tiger hunting and poaching took their toll and the late Jim

Corbett, the British tiger expert who began by snooting man-eaters and ended as the tiger's greatest protector, warned 30 years ago that the animal was doomed unless drastic measures were taken to save it.

39 tigers in 10 days

On a typical royal hunt in 1911, Britain's King George V and his party accounted for 39 tigers in 10 days.

By July 1970 tiger hunting was banned — just in time — with the tiger declared an endangered species.

Three years later "Project Tiger" was launched by the Indian government and the World Wildlife Fund.

Eleven tiger reserves were set up, each with a core area which is the exclusive domain of the tiger and its prey, with villagers moved out to buffer zones.

In the initial stages about 30 vil-

lages and 5,000 people were moved from the reserve areas and resettled and compensated.

Farmers around the reserves are paid for any cattle that the tigers kill.

Unfortunately the tiger also occasionally kills man, and the Project tiger steering committee decided as a short-term measure to set up special teams to track down man-eaters and where necessary, shoot them.

Maneaters to the zoo

One maneater in Uttar Pradesh state was captured and put in a zoo.

There are occasional reports in the Indian press of maneaters being shot. One last January said a tiger believed to have killed 21 people was shot dead by police in northern Uttar Pradesh state.

It was shot as it emerged from a sugarcane field after mauling two villagers.

Tiger enjoys in sugarcane field

Sugarcane fields provide the same kind of shelter which the tiger enjoys in the tall grasslands below the Himalayas known as the Terai.

The steering committee noted that many chance encounters between man and tiger occurred in these sort of conditions.

One way to keep the tiger out of the sugarcane fields was to provide corridors between the exist-

ing reserves so that the big cat could move from one region to another without encountering man, the committee decided.

"When the tiger has enough food, man is never on his menu", said one former Project Director, B.R. Koppiker.

The four new reserves will be at Namdapha in the northeastern territory of Arunachal Pradesh, Narajunasagar in southern Andhra Pradesh state, Indrawati in central Madhya Pradesh state and Birza in eastern West Bengal state.

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SPORTS

Lauda criticises colleagues

VIENNA (A.P.) — Two-time world champion Niki Lauda says a growing number of drivers are making Formula One racing increasingly dangerous, according to a press report here Tuesday.

The Vienna daily Kurier said Lauda plans to "call the drivers to order" and complain of mistakes when championship competitors gather for this weekend's Austrian Grand Prix.

"I'm going to tell them it can't continue like this," Lauda told the Kurier. "Correct your attitude or we'll all kill one another." Claiming that driving mistakes during Grand Prix competition have increased during recent years, Lauda said, "in most cases it was just stupidity."

Lauda also told the Kurier he hoped to be able to start in Sunday's Grand Prix, and said his injured hand was "improving a little each day."

Lotus to use Renault engines

LONDON (R) — The Lotus Formula One Grand Prix motor-racing team will use Renault turbo-charged engines from next season, a joint announcement from Lotus and Renault released here Wednesday said.

The statement said Renault would provide technical assistance and the exact terms of the collaboration would be decided by the beginning of next week.

English senior foreman requires construction job in Jordan.

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Algeria's Madjer will not transfer to Paris Saint-Germain

ALGIERS, Algeria (AP) — French first division soccer team Paris Saint-Germain has failed to effect the transfer of Algerian World Cup soccer star Rabah Madjer, according to the Algerian Soccer Federation (FAF).

In a brief communique Tuesday night, the FAF said the French club failed to meet its conditions for the transfer. FAF officials could not be reached Wednesday for comment.

The Algerian daily Al Moudjahid said Wednesday that Paris Saint-Germain president Borelli came to Algiers early this week to arrange the transfer but presented conditions different from the FAF's. "Discussions have ended

since yesterday," the daily said. "The Paris officials apparently having wanted Madjer for a song, while FAF was not going to lessen the value of one of the World Cup heroes."

It quoted a FAF official as saying, "It was unacceptable... the conditions of Paris Saint-Germain were too different from ours."

Algeria's top players, left wing Salah Assad, to FC Vulhouse of the French first division. Assad's contract contained clauses stipulating he would be freed to play on the Algerian national team and that a substantial part of his bonus at the time of his transfer would be repatriated to Algeria.

Soviet Hasismikov bids for fourth consecutive wrestling title

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — Salman Hasismikov of the Soviet Union will attempt to land his fourth consecutive title in the World Amateur Freestyle Wrestling Championships starting Thursday.

Hasismikov's bid for another world title comes in the super-heavyweight class, and he is one of seven defending champions among wrestlers from 26 countries who are competing here.

Mongolia made a late withdrawal, and team officials said they could not afford to make the trip.

The other six champions are Soviet wrestlers Sergei Korntlaev (48 kg) and Sunasar Aganisijan (90 kg), Tochio Asakura (52 kg) of Japan, Simeon Sterev (62 kg) of Bulgaria, Martin Knosp (74 kg) of West Germany and Gehare Roland (100 kg) of East Germany.

There are no defending champions in three of the 10 weight classes. Sergei Beloglazov of the Soviet Union, last year's 57 kg champion, has moved up to the 62 kg class.

Cuba's Rodriguez becomes first woman to win three golds in same event

HAVANA (R) — Cuba's Margarita Rodriguez became the first woman to win three consecutive gold medals in the same event at the Central American and Caribbean Games here Wednesday when she won the women's individual foil fencing championship.

Rodriguez's effort was the highlight of another splendid day for the home team, who after the second day of competition have captured 23 golds, 11 silvers and five bronzes.

Their nearest rivals Mexico have won 16 medals, but only two of these are golds.

Another Cuban woman, Maria Cristina Betancourt hurled the

discus 63.76 metres to set a new games record and Cubans won both the men's and women's 100-metre sprints.

Leandro Penalver took the men's event while Silvia Ferrer won the women's.

All 10 wrestling golds went to Cubans.

Cuban Alberto Juantorena, 400 and 800 metres gold medalist at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, was favourite in the 400 metres but did not compete as scheduled.

Juantorena, who is making a comeback after being plagued by leg injuries for several years, will compete in the 800 metres.

Connors, McEnroe win first round at Canadian Open

TORONTO (R) — Jimmy Connors and fellow-American John McEnroe won their first round matches Monday night in the \$300,000 Canadian Open men's tennis championship.

The top-seeded McEnroe, playing his first match since his Davis Cup victory over Sweden four weeks ago and looking to avenge his Wimbledon final loss to Connors, served and volleyed his way to a 6-2, 6-1 victory over countryman Nick Saviano.

The second-seeded Connors, who has won his last three Grand Prix tournaments, advanced one round further than he did last year with a sometimes difficult 7-5, 6-4 win over 17-year-old Australian Pat Cash.

McEnroe, 22, showed few signs of his four-week spell in the 83-minute match as he never lost serve. His most difficult service game was in the opening game of the second set, which lasted 16 points.

The blunt talking McEnroe was quick to point out that despite his number one ranking in the world he has not played like the number one this year.

"I haven't dealt with being number one the way I should have," said McEnroe, who has won two tournaments this year. "When you are number one the people are after you and you have to be ready. After the long 1981 season I was totally out of it."

Connors, who will be 30 in just over three weeks, said: "If I play well at the U.S. Open, then I might stake my claim to number one. The last couple of years I have worked very hard to be where I am. I now want to sustain."

There were 13 service breaks in the Connors match. Connors lost his serve three times in the first set and twice in the second set. In the second set there were four consecutive service breaks from 1-1.

In the tournament's biggest upset Gilles Moretton of France, 24, ranked 101, beat fifth seeded Gene Mayer of the United States 6-3, 3-6, 7-6.

Mayer, 26, is ranked seven in the world.

W. German decathlete to bid for a place in European Championships

ULM, West Germany (R) — West German decathlete Guido Kratschmer, who started the year as world record holder, knows that this weekend's national championships represent his last chance to book a place in next month's European Championships.

Two of the three decathlon places in the West German national team are already filled and Kratschmer realises this is his last opportunity to prove to the selectors that he has finally shrugged off his injury problems.

The 29-year old biology student, who lost his world record to Britain's Daley Thompson in Amay, had to wait until June to make his season's debut after being kept out by a strained thigh muscle.

But a torn stomach muscle sustained in the first of the ten events at an international in the United States ruined his comeback hopes.

Kratschmer, who has missed out on some big events in recent years, set a new world decathlon record of 8,649 points at Bernhausen in West Germany in June 1980.

He crashed out of the event in the 1978 European Championships after the 100 metres, and two years later missed a long-awaited clash with Thompson at the Moscow Olympics because of his country's boycott of the games.

Ironically, Thompson's preparations for this year's European Championships were also hampered when a vaulting pole snapped and dug into his elbow last month. On Tuesday he was named in the British team for the Athens games from Sept. 6 to 12.

Kratschmer, the only decathlete to score more than 8,410 points six times, said: "I'm not really bothered that I lost my world record, or that I'm no longer the best in my country."

"As far as I'm concerned only one thing is important—enjoying competing."

"This weekend I expect to score around 8,200 to 8,300 points and qualify for the games, but I wouldn't rule out scoring 8,400."

Peter Shilton to join Southampton

LONDON (R) — England's World Cup goalkeeper Peter Shilton is to leave Nottingham Forest and join Southampton for about £350,000 (\$595,000). Forest manager Brian Clough announced Wednesday.

Shilton, 33 next month, joined Forest in 1977 for £270,000 (\$460,000) and helped them to a League Championship and two European Cup successes. He still had one year of his contract left but had wanted a move for some time.

Shilton, capped 42 times by England and thought to be one of British football's highest paid players, had the best goalkeeping record in the 1982 World Cup finals, conceding only one goal in five matches and remaining unbeaten for 426 minutes.

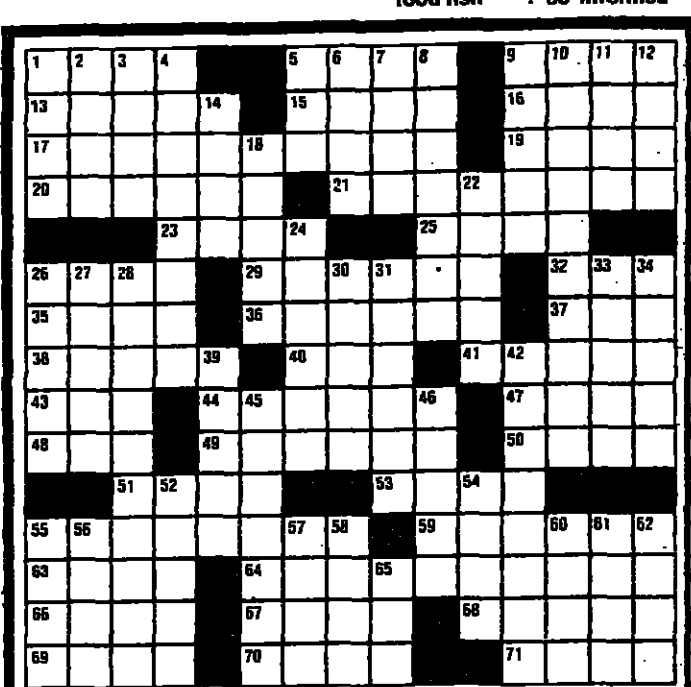
He will team up with England skipper Kevin Keegan at Southampton, who beat first division rivals Arsenal and Manchester United to the signing.

League Champions Liverpool have completed the £450,000 (\$765,000) signing of 22-year-old Middlesbrough striker David Hodgson and will rush the forms of London to beat Friday's European Cup signing deadline.

THE Daily Crossword by N. E. Campbell

ACROSS	36 Full of crevices	55 Unspoiled	11 Escutcheon
1 Before colon or circle	37 "Ulaume" writer	59 Iran, formerly	12 Sorrows
5 Baby buggy	38 Walks in water	63 Atmosphere	14 Voice range
9 Boast	40 Wine word	64 Something used to confuse	16 Famed Canadian physician
13 Chameleon	41 Wisconsin college	66 Metal refuse	22 Fraternal lodge
15 New Jersey city	43 Greek letter	67 White-tailed bird	24 Prayer
16 Of flying	44 Handsome lad	68 Property barrier	26 Authority
17 Vigorous	47 Loch — measure of length	69 Before, phone or gram	27 A Muse
19 Unemployed	48 D.D.S. word	70 Cleaner	28 Butterfly
20 Welcomes	49 Grates	71 Letter opener	30 Feeble-minded person
21 Sanctions	50 Extinct		31 Party
23 Centennial	51 Nightless birds		33 Rope loop
25 Golf club	53 Go down		34 Strained
26 Effin being			39 Former Egyptian president
29 Rubbed out			42 Summited
32 Picnic pest			45 Craves
35 Russian city			46 Inclined surface

DOWN	1 Supper of note	42 Mentally deficient one	55 Gone by
2 River to the Elbe	3 Constructed	44 Formerly	56 Govern
3 Constructed	4 Mentally deficient one	57 Roman tyrant	58 Ferber
4 Mentally deficient one	5 Arat's	60 — die	61 Peruvian
5 Arat's	6 Went by bus	62 Rippling agent	65 Informed
6 Went by bus	7 Arabian		
7 Arabian	8 U.S.N.A. personnel		
8 U.S.N.A. personnel	9 Illinois		
9 Illinois	10 Salt-water food fish		



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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY TENDER NO. 29/82 WORD PROCESSOR

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for Tender No. 29/82, the supply of word processor.

Contractors are invited to participate in this tender and tender documents can be obtained from the following address:

Tender Section, Purchasing Dept.
Jordan Electricity Authority,
5th Circle, Jabal Amman.

For a non-refundable fee of JD 5 payable by cheque. JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors abroad against the required fees.

Offers should be submitted to the secretary of the Tendering Committee on Thursday at 12:00 noon, 26.8.1982 at the above address.

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- 3- Furnished ground-floor flat: Two bedrooms, guest room, living room, kitchen, bathroom, with central heating and a telephone - Al Hussein Housing Estate.

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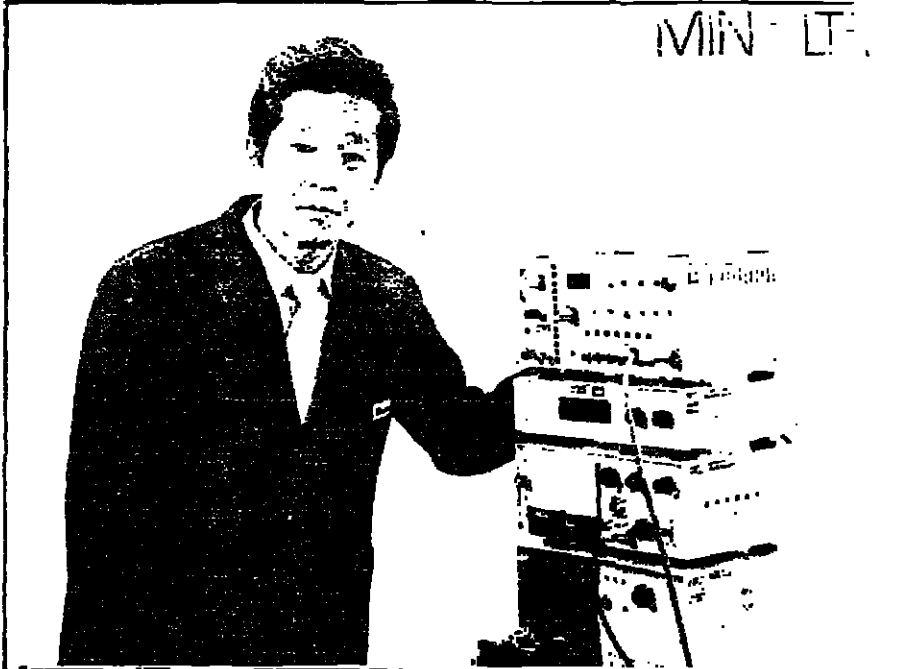
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UAE bank governor calms budgetary fears

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Fears that the budget deficit of the United Arab Emirates might continue to increase were calmed Tuesday by Abdul Malik Al Hamar, Governor of the Central Bank.

According to the Ministry of Finance and Industry, the UAE suffered a \$1.2 billion deficit during the first six months of this year — twice the original estimate.

However, Al Hamar said the budget deficit was "only temporary" and would definitely decrease as a result of measures to curtail government expenditure and the rescheduling of a number of projects that would not touch basic services.

Al Hamar, reported in the Khaleej Times, was optimistic and attributed the deficit to falling oil revenues. The UAE cut its production by 300,000 b/d in April to comply with the production quota of one million b/d set by the

Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"Elimination of the projected deficit for this year will be aided by the improved price of oil," said Mr. Hamar. "The oil glut is temporary and the demand for oil will continue, thereby improving oil prices."

He predicted that banks in the UAE would continue to be cautious about extending credit facilities.

A Central Bank directive to local banks has ordered a tight squeeze on lending to commercial houses in an attempt to regulate the financial situation.

Mr. Hamar did not see any problems of bank liquidity and said the average lending-deposit ratio had improved to the point where it was now almost 100 per cent. It was hoped to further reduce this to 65 per cent.

Turning to the possibility of placing restrictions on foreign

banks, Mr. Hamar said that although the UAE maintained a free economy, this did not mean there were no limits or restrictions.

"The government will not allow the assets of foreign banks to increase and will not issue any more licences for foreign banks in the country, but, of course, we are continuing to allow representative offices according to the level of trading ties we have with these countries," the governor said.

Hamdan Ibn Rashid Al Maktum, UAE finance and industry minister has meanwhile advised federal ministries to maintain a tight hold on spending and not to plan any projects which involve heavy investment.

The minister warned that even if oil prices stayed at the present level, the financial outlook for next year was unlikely to improve as no increase in crude production was expected.

Norway agrees to cooperate with Soviet Union in tapping oil and gas

OSLO (R) — Norway has agreed to cooperate in oil and gas tapping from the Soviet part of the Barents Sea. Minister of Trade Arne Skauge said Wednesday.

Mr. Skauge told Reuters that the conservative government had given Norway's offshore industries the go-ahead to sign exploration and exploitation contracts with the Soviet Union.

Informed sources said the Soviet Union is considering projects in the eastern part of the sea for some \$1.5 to 2.2 billion, of which Norwegian industry would take a sizeable share.

Industrial sources said six of Norway's leading shipyards and engineering companies were approached by the Soviet government, who is seeking know-how for exploration to depths of 100 to 240 metres in three specific areas.

Informed sources said West German, French, Swedish and other West European firms were also hoping for Soviet contracts.

Deputy Foreign Minister Eivinn Berg said Nor-

way had its own oil and gas resources so that Norwegian deliveries of offshore equipment and know-how to the Soviet Union could not be compared to the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe, strongly opposed by the United States.

President Reagan has expressed the fear that Soviet gas deliveries would make Western Europe dependent on Soviet energy.

Mr. Berg also said the Norwegian deliveries would be strictly in line with allied commitments concerning advanced technical equipment and know-how, and that commercial conditions would be those offered on the international market.

He said Norway had informed the United States about the Norwegian-Soviet talks, but that no American reaction had been received so far.

Deliveries would furthermore be given on condition they would not be used in the disputed 155,000 square kilometres of the Barents Sea claimed by both Norway and the Soviet Union.

Dollar soars against yen

TOKYO (R) — Strong demand for the U.S. dollar because of firm U.S. interest rates pushed it to its highest point against the yen for almost five years Wednesday on the foreign exchange market.

The dollar rose against most major currencies, but the wide gap between rates in the U.S. and Japan, some five percentage points for long-term lending, made the yen particularly vulnerable. At the close of business the dollar was worth 264 yen, the U.S. unit's highest level since September 1977.

The Bank of Japan sold an estimated \$300 to 400 million to try to support the yen, bringing its total spending in the past four days to about one billion dollars, dealers said.

In Europe the dollar was also strong in early trading. In Frankfurt, it reached early highs of 2.5320 marks, more than three pfennigs above Tuesday's close of 2.4980 marks, but fell back to 2.5250 marks at the fixing.

In Zurich, the dollar opened at 2.1565 Swiss francs, sharply higher than Tuesday's closing rate of 2.1305 francs, dealers said.

In London the U.S. currency opened at 1.6938 against sterling, above Tuesday's closing rate of 1.6980, but eased to 1.6977 on commercial selling and profit taking by banks. Some dealers said heavy buying of sterling by the Soviet Union also contributed to the stronger tone of the pound.

The decline of the yen in Tokyo was partly responsible for a fall in share prices on the Tokyostock market to a two-year low, with steel companies and shipbuilders leading the downward trend.

The market average fell 43.09 points during the day to 6,885.21, its lowest level since August 1980. Market analysts said Japanese industry was depressed by gloomy performance forecasts based on a deteriorating economy and the prospect that export markets and consumer spending would not recover in the near future.

U.S. Federal Aviation approves Boeing 767

NEW YORK — The new-generation Boeing 767 has been approved by the U.S. Federal Aviation administration for commercial service, the first all-new Boeing airliner to be certificated since the 747 in December 1969. The 767 was in Amman on a demonstration tour earlier this summer.

Certification of the new 211-passenger, fuel-efficient airliner follows more than 1600 hours of developmental flight-testing and trials with 767s powered by Pratt & Whitney JT9D-7R4 turbofan engines, including a Middle East tour covering Kuwait, Jordan and Algeria.

Despite a certification process for the 767 more demanding than for any airliner produced by Boeing in the past, this certification meets a schedule set more than three years ago.

The new airliner was certificated for operation by a crew of two.

European leaders signal to work out application of steel accord

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community steel industries and governments have given broad support for a plan to limit European steel exports to the United States which officials in Washington have already declared dead, a Community spokesman said Tuesday.

He said ambassadors from the 10 member states agreed at a meeting Tuesday that the tentative accord on curbing steel exports that was reached last week was broadly acceptable. They have the Commission a mandate to work out arrangements for its application by Sept. 9.

The agreement, limiting exports of 11 European community steel products to 5,754 per cent of the U.S. market from Oct. 1 to the end of 1985, has been rejected by the U.S. industry, which has an effective veto power over it.

Provisional duties imposed by the U.S. government Monday and in June on European steelmakers on grounds that the Europeans unfairly subsidised exports and dumped or sold steel products below the cost of producing them, can only be withdrawn if the American industry decides to drop its legal actions.

Backing for the accord was secured at a meeting of the European Steel Industry Association.

Eurofer, Monday night, although complex details of how export cuts would be divided must still be worked out, a Community spokesman said.

This common market approval of last Friday's accord came despite official sources in Washington having said that it was effectively dead because of the rejection by the U.S. industry.

The Community spokesman explained that U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige had told Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon that it remained valid.

Senior U.S. sources here said their understanding was that the U.S. administration would try to win the industry's backing for the accord by Sept. 15, the date stipulated in the agreement for the withdrawal of all U.S. complaints. They said the administration had been waiting to be sure of backing from the European industry and governments before trying to persuade the U.S. industry to support the accord.

A senior Commission official, who declined to be named, said: "We are gently twisting the arm of our industry and we expect the United States to gently do the same."

The spokesman said anti-dumping rulings announced Mon-

day in Washington involving dumping duties of between 0.5 and 41 per cent came as no surprise and had been taken into account when the agreement was worked out last week.

The dumping suits affect steel companies in Belgium, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany, many of which have already been hit by provisional anti-subsidy duties that threaten to price their exports out of the U.S. market.

Community sources said that if both the subsidy and dumping rulings were confirmed, European steel companies would probably only pay duties under the heavier of the two.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Leading shares edged higher in fairly quiet trading with attention focused on companies reporting interim figures, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.8 at 545.9.

Ti group firmed 6p to 106 after a small pre-tax profit for the half year and subsidiary British Aluminium, with reduced interim losses, rose 7p to 40p. However General Accident fell 14p to 282 and depressed the rest of the insurance sector with even lower than anticipated pre-tax profits. Royal Insurance was down 13p at 343.

Gold was mixed while North Americans trended higher. Woolworth, which reported a smaller than expected first half loss, rallied 1½p to 46½. Glynded fell 4p to 89, also after interims. Ocean Transport and Trading lost another 4p to 94 after Tuesday's interims.

B.P. and Lasso rose 2p and 20p respectively on news they are to acquire Indonesian interests from Dome Petroleum. Dome itself ended 15p down at 185 after 180. Glaxo rose 10p to 725 while John Brown ended 2p higher at 43 after 45.

Government bonds ended up ½ point higher with one or two fairly large buying orders enough to push prices firmer in the thin conditions, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.6957/67	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2535/38	Canadian dollars
	2.5240/50	West German marks
	2.7800/20	Dutch guilders
	2.1560/75	Swiss francs
	50.82/92	Belgian francs
	7.0150/0225	French francs
	1406.75/1407.50	Italian lire
	263.40/50	Japanese yen
	6.2210/30	Swedish crowns
	6.7795/7815	Norwegian crowns
	8.7680/7705	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	332.55/333.15	U.S. dollars

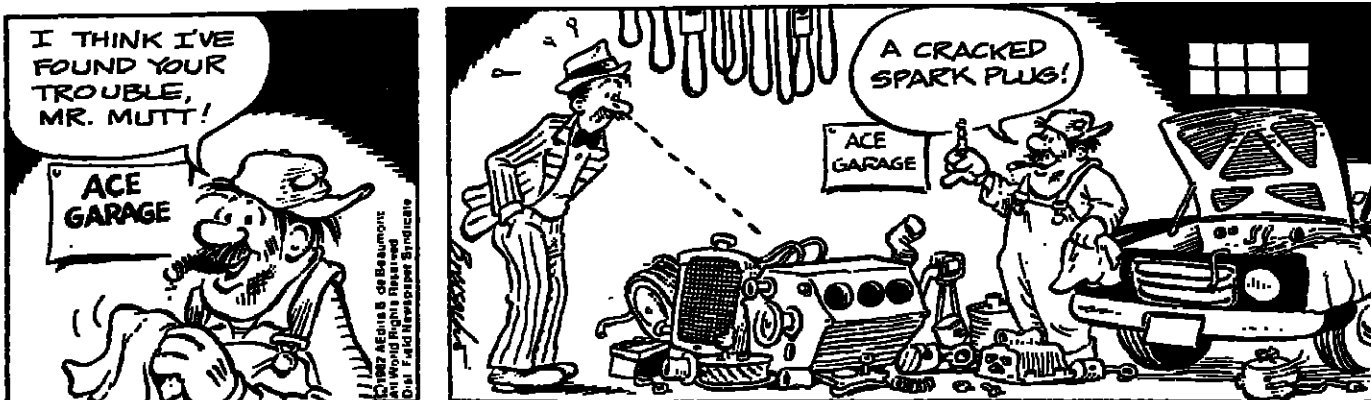
THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



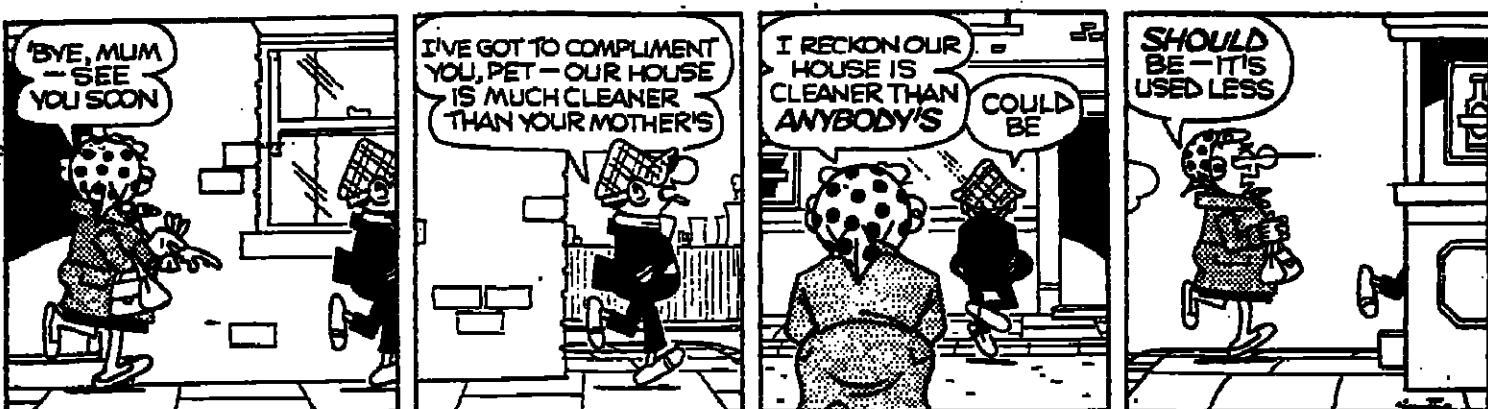
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YONEH
SABUQ
PRELIF
FLTUE

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOU WITH THE PRICE OF FUEL THESE DAYS?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: GET

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AUDIT BULGY DURESS CAVORT
Answer: How many are sold at those big auctions?—LOTS

Reagan appeals to congressional group for \$99b tax bill support

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Tuesday denied that tax increases he proposes to Congress are the largest in history.

Mr. Reagan made the remark as he conferred with the fourth congressional group to visit the White House Tuesday and appealed for support of the measure to raise government revenues by \$98.9 billion over three years.

"It has been dishonestly labelled and tagged as the largest tax increase in history," Mr. Reagan told reporters as he began the meeting.

"It is nothing of the kind."

White House officials said the increase, not counting extra revenues to be generated by the closing of tax loopholes and improved collections was not as large as two previous increases.

The earlier revenue measures which they said were larger were social security tax increases during President Carter's administration and a 10 per cent tax surcharge imposed by President Lyndon Johnson during the Vietnam war.

The bill has been approved by the senate, but is currently snagged in a committee of House and Senate negotiators.

Mr. Reagan, who delayed his departure tomorrow for a two-week California holiday because of the battle over taxes, was reported by the White House to be considering a television speech on Sunday to appeal to Americans for support.

He has been trying to keep intact a conservative Republican-Democratic coalition which gave him major legislative victories last year but now is bitterly divided over the tax bill.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make some changes and new arrangements that could improve your surroundings. Make plans to put your personal affairs on a more solid foundation.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take advantage of an opportunity to advance in your line of endeavor and gain more benefits. Be active and cheerful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to change your surroundings and gain more comfort. Come to a better understanding with a co-worker.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take time for recreation that will relieve tensions you are under. Avoid group meetings today. Use care in motion.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take care of routine chores before thinking about recreation. Establish more order around you.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to gain the cooperation of allies for any new and practical ideas you may have. Avoid investing too heavily.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You find it much easier now to handle monetary matters intelligently and get good results. Relax tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can pursue personal aims in a positive way and get good results now. Think more and you need not work so hard.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are able to garner that information that has been elusive in the past. Take steps to improve health and appearance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to visit friends you truly like, so plan time for this. Adopt a more logical outlook on life.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Do something that will improve your position in the community. An uplift in career affairs is possible at this time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Let your influence be felt far and wide and gain added prestige. Do nothing that could harm your reputation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your contracts and agreements and know the best way of handling them in the future. Show that you have poise.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can understand the practical phases of any situation, so be sure to give a good religious and ethical foundation early in life for best results. An outstanding sports leader in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You will be able to make rapid strides in gaining your objectives today. Make a point to express your talents instead of keeping them hidden. There are few adverse aspects today.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A personal aim can be easily attained at this time. Consult an expert for advice on a business deal. Take it easy tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Figure out a way to make conditions more harmonious at home. A new business plan needs additional study now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Talk over with associates how production can be increased and costs cut down. Avoid one who wastes your time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study a new way to advance quickly in your career. Go to the right source for the information you need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can meet with greater success today if you do the things that really interest you. Show others that you are contented.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what your true aims are and then set a course that will see you attaining them. Safeguard your good reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Strive for more harmony with close ties. Don't neglect to pay a pressing bill. Relax and have fun tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact those persons who can help you advance in your line of endeavor. Show others that you have exceptional ability.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Obtain the data you need to get ahead in career activities. Be more cheerful when dealing with allies.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A different approach in your business affairs can bring fine results now. Show increased devotion to the one you love.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Come to a better accord with an associate who has been opposed to your ideas. Take needed health treatments.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Making your environment more comfortable improves the quality of your life. Make practical plans for the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to make great strides in the business world. Be sure to give the finest education and your progeny will be well equipped for a successful career. Taking the lead in civic affairs is evident in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

India, Pakistan discuss non-aggression pact

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan and India opened talks Wednesday on a non-aggression pact and possibilities of improving bilateral contacts to ease tension between them.

No details were given of the discussions between Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik and Indian Foreign Secretary Krishan Rasgotra. The two men are the senior officials in their countries' foreign ministries.

However, before the start of Wednesday's opening session Mr. Rasgotra was quoted in a local newspaper as saying India was prepared to discuss any matter "for the betterment and normalisation of our relations with Pakistan."

The talks were originally due to

take place six months ago but India postponed them until now because Pakistan raised the contentious Kashmir issue at a human rights meeting in Geneva in February.

Relations between the two countries, which have fought three wars in the past 35 years, soured again in June last year when the United States decided to resume weapons supplies, including F-16 jets, to Pakistan.

However, the Indian delegation, which arrived in Pakistan about one week after Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited Washington, has stressed its desire to improve relations with Pakistan.

The Muslim newspaper reported that Mr. Rasgotra said in

an interview that relations between Pakistan and India were moving in a positive direction.

"We cannot go back, we will certainly move forward. I am here to discuss everything—any specific issue—and this process will not be stopped. We have received a positive response from Pakistan," Mr. Rasgotra said in the interview.

He said possibilities for improving bilateral contacts were a reduction in postal rates between the two countries and opening of a second land crossing point between the two neighbours. At present there is only one official border post along their frontiers.

The talks end Thursday when a joint statement is likely to be issued.

Palestinian autonomy next step, says Reagan in interview with 'Le Figaro'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan says autonomy for the Palestinian people is the "next step" in the Camp David peace process for the Middle East.

He said he was "cautiously optimistic" that the problem in Beirut can be settled between the Israeli forces and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Reagan made the remarks Aug. 6 in an interview with Charles Lambroschini, Washington correspondent of "Le Figaro" of Paris. The White House released the transcript of the interview Aug. 10.

Following is the portion of the transcript of the interview dealing with the Middle East:

Q: The first question is, with all that's happening, how do you see the future of the Palestinians? We know what your policy is regarding the PLO but the Palestinian people is something else. So how do you see their future? What hopes do you have?

The president: "I think their problem, of course, has to be resolved. My own view is that there hasn't been any effort to really find out what are the precise desires of the Palestinian people. Was it just the PLO that wanted a nation or do the Palestinians want to remain as inhabitants and

citizens of Lebanon once that situation is straightened out?

Are there others who came from other Arab countries who would like to return to those countries?

This all has to be determined: the Palestinians' own desires have got to be a part of the negotiations.

So this is the main problem that we must continue to work on and that is why I'm so impatient to get this present situation settled, to get the PLO out. We're a little more optimistic now. They are at least down to discussing the actual technical problems of the PLO moving.

Now, some of the holdup there is the willingness of Arab countries to take them. Some have indicated that they would — there's no country that has said that it will take them all. So they would have to be separated.

Then, we need the removal of the other forces, Syrian and Israeli, from Lebanon. And there, also, the very great problem that has to be settled — the factionalism that about eight years ago divided Lebanon. They must be brought together because each one of those factions has its own militia, which isn't exactly the way to run a country.

Q: But do you still see a chance for a general settlement at some point?

A: Yes, I do. Both Egypt and Israel have expressed their willingness — Egypt particularly, in spite of much of the bitterness that's been raised now in Lebanon with this problem, still determined to go forward. The next step in the Camp David process is the autonomy for the Palestinian people.

Q: Another question. The Europeans have had the feeling since the early days of the conflict that the U.S. was more or less powerless vis-a-vis Israel and there were two interpretations. One, that basically the U.S. and Israel agree as to the objectives and the aims of the Israelis and therefore there is no powerlessness there. Or, second interpretation, that the U.S. has no leverage on Israel.

A: It's been such an ambiguous situation during the fighting. But I

have sent some rather firm messages. I know that the press has emphasised the Israeli retaliation at the breaking of the cease-fires. And there's no question of their out-of-proportion retaliation.

But, on the other hand, the PLO has in many, if not most or all instances, violated the cease-fire and then has come the great response of the Israelis and, as I say, out of proportion. I wonder if the PLO has been provoking this.

One ambiguity of this situation is if Israel uses the weapons that we've provided for offensive purposes, they are violating the agreement. We have questioned them on this and have indicated to them that they may be coming close to this violation.

On the other hand, they crossed the border into Lebanon in response to the artillery and rocket attacks across their border into Israel that took human life and did damage to villages along that border.

So they claim their advance, and with some merit, is defensive.

The original purpose was to advance far enough to prevent an artillery attack from being able to reach the Israeli border. But then they found their forces under attack.

Well, do you stand there and die? And if you retreat, they again shell over the border. So they advanced further and they advanced all the way to where they are now.

This is what I mean about whether this is a hard-and-fast case of them being on the offense or whether they've been purely defensive.

So, as I say it is an ambiguous situation, but we have been — with Ambassador Habib doing what I think is a magnificent job, bringing us ever closer to a solution of this problem. In recent days, particularly, I have made it plain to Israel that their over-reaction to the point that innocent people are suffering and being wounded and killed by their retaliation to the PLO attacks cannot be ignored.

Q: I hope that eventually you settle the problem in Beirut.

A: We're cautiously optimistic now.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israel to keep Palestinians in Lebanon

DOHA, Qatar (R) — Israel wants to settle a large number of Palestinians in Lebanon after destroying the Palestinian resistance movement and removing any hope of return to Israeli-held territories, former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh was quoted Wednesday as saying. Mr. Franjeh, President of Lebanon from 1970-76, told the Qatari daily Al-Jayyah it was regrettable that the present Lebanese government was unaware of this plan and was negotiating with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. He said that if the Lebanese government had known what was good for the country, it would have moved out of areas invaded by Israel and let the Palestinians defend Beirut. "Any thinking contrary to this is tantamount to high treason," he said.

Vietnamese bombard inside Thailand

BANGKOK (R) — About 60 rockets and mortar bombs fell in Thailand Wednesday when Vietnamese forces attacked Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the border in western Kampuchea. Thai military sources said. During the bombardment some shells landed five kilometres inside Thailand. There was no report of casualties. The sources said the Vietnamese attack was in retaliation for an unsuccessful Khmer Rouge assault on two Vietnamese bases in Kampuchea earlier Wednesday.

East German border weapons effective

WEST BERLIN (R) — The number of East Germans fleeing to the West is declining, apparently because of the growing effectiveness of East Germany's border weapons, a West Berlin monitoring group said Wednesday. Presenting its annual report two days before the 21st anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall by East Germany, the group said 110 East Germans had managed to cross the border to West Germany in the first half of this year. This compares with 721 successful escapes in the whole of 1977 and 424 in 1981. The group gave no figures for last year. The group said two would-be refugees had already been killed this year after two years without a death on the wall or the border. The growing effectiveness of self-triggering scatter-guns was apparently responsible.

Hunger strikers break their fast

VIENNA (R) — A Romanian family has apparently ended a hunger strike in the Canadian embassy in Bucharest, aimed at obtaining a Canadian immigration visa, an embassy spokesman said Wednesday. The Romanian authorities have said Mircea and Elena Munteanu and their two children aged two and five may leave the country, and the authorities in Canada will decide on their immigration application in a few days. The family have been in the Canadian embassy since Aug. 2, and the couple began a hunger strike to press the Canadian authorities to approve their application to join relatives in Canada, the embassy spokesman said. Embassy staff last Friday gave food to the couple and the children in an annex building of the embassy, the spokesman said. But another couple said they had entered the 31st day of a fast in a Bucharest apartment in support of their bid to emigrate to Israel.

Ethiopian attack falters

NAIROBI (R) — Ethiopian troops launched an assault on Balambale but were repulsed by Somali air and ground forces.

The Ethiopians suffered heavy losses and large quantities of arms, food and petrol were destroyed, the correspondent said.

He said the Somali forces went into battle shouting "Allah Akbar" (God is Great).

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assault on Balambale but were repulsed by Somali air and ground forces.

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19 killed in Taipei landslide

TAIPEI (R) — At least 19 people were killed in landslides caused by heavy rain at a town on the outskirts of Taipei Wednesday.

Police said the death toll could rise as many people were feared to be buried in the debris of houses levelled by the slide of mud and rocks.

Reagan could have stopped Israeli invasion with threats to stop arms shipment

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON — Israel's attack on Lebanon in 1978 was halted when President Carter threatened to stop the supply of U.S. arms and many Americans think President Reagan could have ended the present invasion with the same threat.

Mr. Reagan has been under pressure to punish Israel for resisting diplomatic efforts to end its siege of Palestinian commandos in West Beirut. An end to U.S. arms supplies heads the list of possible sanctions.

on Israel could have exactly the opposite of the desired effect.

Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in June that sanctions could provoke an Israeli move to crush Palestinian resistance in Beirut as quickly as possible.

An arms cutoff would almost certainly have ended any hope of getting Israel to cooperate in reaching a peaceful solution, some officials said. Sanctions would also reduce U.S. ability to influence important negotiations ahead on Lebanon's future.

Moreover, an arms cutoff would

Mr. Reagan himself froze jet fighter plane deliveries last summer after Israel used American F-16s to bomb a civilian nuclear power reactor in Iraq.

The aircraft deliveries were quickly resumed without any Israeli promise not to use U.S. arms for similar operations again.

Critics say Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was encouraged to believe he faced nothing worse than another such slap on the wrist if he sent his army into Lebanon.

They add that the present conflict in Lebanon might never have erupted if Mr. Reagan and his advisers had not put the Middle East peace process on the shelf for more than a year while they pursued their anti-Soviet drive around the world.

Many Israelis and Arabs were amazed that deadlocked talks on Palestinian self-rule were not even raised when Mr. Reagan met Mr. Begin for the first time as president last year.

Until Mr. Haig showed interest in reviving Camp David this year, neither he nor the president had exhibited the intense personal commitment by Mr. Henry Kissinger and Mr. Jimmy Carter that produced breakthroughs in 1975 and 1978.

Mr. Haig's tentative moves

were swept aside by the Israeli invasion on June 6.

Siege of Beirut

When Israeli forces first laid siege to Beirut, Mr. Haig and other U.S. officials professed to see new opportunities to revive the search for a broader Middle East settlement.

Now, some Middle East experts both inside and outside government say fears of continued stalemate and new conflicts have been reinforced.

Some in Washington see the withdrawal of the guerrillas from Lebanon as the first step toward resolving the issue of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Others see it as confirmation that Israel seeks to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

They note that Israeli leaders make no secret of their plan to assert sovereignty over the Arab territories occupied in 1967, leaving the Palestinians to establish a homeland elsewhere if they can.

Israeli forces have been making preparations for a long stay in southern Lebanon, raising new U.S. concern that Israel will insist on the creation of a friendly regime dominated by Lebanese rightists before it pulls out.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Newsweek poll

A Newsweek magazine poll this week showed that only 16 per cent of Americans want the administration to back Israel, while 43 per cent said U.S. military aid should be cut off permanently or temporarily.

Some U.S. officials, especially in the Pentagon, believe the administration is indirectly responsible for thousands of civilian deaths in Lebanon because of Israel's use of U.S. arms.

Other officials say it is easier to talk about sanctions than to invoke them and that a crackdown

face stiff opposition in Congress despite the high level of public concern.

These factors weigh heavily in a congressional election year that may upset the narrow senate edge held by Mr. Reagan's Republican Party.

But each of the three previous administrations wrestled with Israel at least once and there was no domestic backlash. Instead, the disputes brought about Israeli agreement to military disengagement in 1974 and 1975 and a pullout from Lebanon in 1978.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH

♠ A43

♥ KJ8

♦ AK52

♣ 654

WEST

♠ 1097

♥ 107654

♦ 7

♣ 972

EAST

♠ KQ82

♥ Void

♦ 109864

♣ KJ108

SOUTH

♠ J65

♥ AQ932

♦ QJ3

♣ A3

a trump to the jack. When East showed out declarer's thought processes went into a state of instant shock. He decided that he had to pick up West's trumps, so he came to hand with the queen of diamonds and led a trump to dummy's eight. Then he cashed the king of trumps.

Now all declarer had to do was get back to his hand to draw the remaining trumps. He tried to do so by leading a diamond to the jack. Unfortunately, West ruffed and returned a spade. Declarer was locked in dummy with the ace with no way to get to his hand. No matter what he played, the defenders were bound to score their black-suit kings and another diamond ruff for a two-trick set.

Declarer forgot that the main object in rubber bridge is to make your contract. Instead of worrying about West's five trumps, declarer should have concentrated on making ten tricks. The sure-fire line is to draw four rounds of trumps, leaving West with the master trump. Now declarer starts on diamonds. West is welcome to ruff whenever he chooses, but declarer will be able to discard one of his black-suit losers on dummy's fourth diamond — the ace of spades is still an entry to dummy. Declarer will lose only one trump trick and two in the black suits.

Spadolini asked to form a new government

ROME (R) — Outgoing Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, asked to form Italy's 42nd post-war government, said Wednesday he would try to repair the five-party coalition which collapsed last week, despite strong Socialist opposition.

Mr. Spadolini, leader of the tiny Republican Party and the first non-Christian Democratic prime minister since 1945, was formally invited by President Sandro Pertini to try to form a new government, a task he quickly described as most difficult.

His 13-month-old five-party government fell on Saturday when the Socialists withdrew their ministers in the belief that SNAP elections would boost their power base. The Socialists polled 10 per cent in the 1979 elections.

Kenyans rally in support of government in Nairobi

NAIROBI (R) — Tens of thousands of Kenyans marched through Nairobi Wednesday in a massive show of support for President Daniel arap Moi after last week's abortive coup.

Chanting "nyayo" (footsteps), the rallying call of President Moi's four-year-old government, one of the biggest crowds ever seen in Nairobi converged on a park to hear speeches of loyalty from parliamentarians and ministers.

Shops and offices in and around the capital closed in the morning to allow Nairobi residents to attend the rally. Many people came from outlying districts in open trucks.

People carried official photographs of President Moi taken from their offices and some sported tee-shirts with his picture. Thousands had placards saying "down with the rebels."

The insurrection by airmen was crushed by the army on the morning of Aug. 1.

A defence ministry announcement on national radio said the deadline for fugitive rebels to give themselves up, which expired Tuesday night, had been extended for a fourth time until Thursday evening.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword) Edited by Herb Etkenson

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

ACROSS

1 Ball sound

2 Kind of deck or measure

3 Whirlpool

4 Ring stone

5 Peculiar language

6 Burden

7 Poem by Byron

8 Inert gas

9 Sic

10 Speech appropriate

11 Salvo leader

12 Copy tissue

13 Black cuckoo

14 Welcome

15 In — gin

16 Suffocating

17 Caesar's gold coins

18 Wood pattern

19 Arab prince

20 Executive

21 Scout Fr.

22 Clematis

23 Part

24 Mable name

25 Use a pencil

26 Spanish gold

27 Sacrificed, at times

28 Diabolical

29 Psychologist

30 — one (nearly) dead

31 Mends

32 "Comes in like a..."

33 Rebel

34 "The voice of the..."

35 Libyan port

36 Coup d' —

37 "clerk"

38 Plus

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40 Building wing

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